The New-York Times.

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PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Rebel Propositions to Return to the Union.

The Rebel Terms and Conditions.

The Union Conditions and Terms.

Semi-Official Interview Between Confederate Commissioners and Mr. Greeley.

HOW IT ORIGINATED AND TERMINATED.

STILL FURTHER ON THE MATTER.

An Independent Commissioner to Richmond.

Rev. Col. Jaques Has an Interview With Jeff. Davis.

What He Tells and What He Withholds.

The following important dispatch from Niagara Falls to the Rochester *Democrat*, was telegraphed to a private party in this City, last evening. We do not vouch for its accuracy.

Niagara Falls, Wednesday, July 20.

Two weeks ago, Geo. N. Sanders, C. C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, and J. P. Holcomb, of Virginia, arrived at the Clifton House, just across the river from this place. Their arrival was duly announced in the public press, and the object of their mission was understood to be to consult with the Democratic leaders of the North in reference to the Chicago Convention.

Results proved, however, that they had a double purpose in view, which was first developed to Horace Greeley by George N. Sanders, who wrote to Mr. Greeley, stating that Messrs. Clay, Thompson and Holcomb were duly recognized Commissioners of the Confederate Government, and desired to know what terms could be made for terminating the war between the two sections. He added, however, that these Commissioners were not specially authorized to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities or a restoration of the Union, but that they would like to have an informal conference with' such persons as the United States Government might indicate to meet them. These facts having been presented to Mr. Lincoln, he requested Mr. Greeley to act in the matter as he thought advisable under the peculiar circumstances, and stated that he (Mr. L.) should at any time be pleased to receive propositions from those who had been in arms against the Government for a return to their allegiance and duty as citizens of the Union. He also stated that he should be pleased to see the Union restored upon any terms consistent with the present and future safety, welfare and honor of the Government. Mr. Greeley having settled all preliminaries with Mr. Lincoln, proceeded to this place, reaching here last Monday morning, and took up quarters at the International Hotel. A correspondence was at once opened with the commissioners, and, as a final result, they made the following proposition, and gave it as their opinion that the Richmond Government would approve and ratify the same. The restoration of the Union in *statu quo* upon this basis:

First. All negroes which have been actually freed by the war, to be secured in such freedom.

Second. All negroes at present held as slaves to remain so.

Third. The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States.

Fourth. The old doctrine of State rights to be recognized in reconstructing the Union.

This proposition was laid before Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Greeley. The President at once telegraphed to Mr. Greeley the terms upon which he would propose a settlement and reconstruction, to wit:

The full and complete restoration of the Union in all its territorial integrity; the abandonment of Slavery by the seceded States, under conditions which should, while respecting the property-rights of all loyal men, afford ample security against another war in the interest of Slavery.

After considerable correspondence between the parties, it was concluded to refer the whole matter back to the two Governments for reconsideration. All negotiations having been terminated, Mr. Greeley, in company with Mr. Hay, Private Secretary of Mr. Lincoln, called upon the Commissioners at the Clifton House, on the Canada side, where a protracted and pleasant interview was held, and the various questions under consideration were discussed at length. Mr. Greeley left the Falls for New-York on this afternoon's train. It is understood that the commissioners with Sanders and Jewett, who are both, are to remain and carry on negotiations with the Democrats. A letter is to be prepared for the Chicago Convention, in which the commissioners will hold out strong assurances of a restoration of the Union under Democratic auspices. The whole movement is regarded by many as a mere scheme to entrap the Administration into a false position before the country and the world, for the benefit of the disunion Democrats.

A MISSION TO RICHMOND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 20.

An individual, fresh from Richmond, not as a released prisoner, but an honored guest, entertained three days in the capital of the Southern Confederacy, feasted by Jeff. Davis, Benjamin and their compeers, having around him the romance and the mystery of an unknown mission, and knowing the secrets of the rebel prison-house, is *rara avis* enough to make a sensation even amid the leaden and languid heat of a Washington Summer's day. Such a personage, bringing with him all the experiences enumerated, arrived here to-day direct from Richmond by way of Gen. Grant's headquarters. His name is Col. James F. Jaques, of the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, Colonel, but parson also, being a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though neither envoy nor ambassador, Col. Jaques had a mission of his own, clothed with no authority to speak for either President or Government, he appears to have had authority enough of some kind to command a hearing from the principalities and powers that sit in Richmond; in fine, without being a plenipotentiary, he seems to be endowed with a certain species of power behind the throne that caused him to be attentively listened to and kindly treated by the chiefs of the rebellion.

CHARACTER OF HIS MISSION.

Of the real object and end of Col. Jaques' mission, I am requested by himself not now to speak. It is perfectly proper to state, however, that it is in no respect official in its character, and that he had no warranty whatsoever to enter into any negotiations between this Government and the rebel authorities. Any statement that would convey a different impression is false. Secondly, it may be stated that though Col. Jaques' mission contemplates results of the highest importance; these results are ulterior rather than immediate. Finally, it is warrantable to say that though his mission was one of peace, it was not a peace mission. Col. Jaques belongs to the church militant and believes most heartily in dealing the rebellion what Hudibras calls "apostolic blows and knocks." Yet he has faith that the time will come, and is rapidly coming, when an agency of reconciliation which he believes to be of immense power, can be used.

Animated by this sentiment, he succeeded in so impressing his views upon Mr. Lincoln that the President, without according him the smallest official recognition or authority, was willing, believing his honesty of purpose, that he should try the experiment of a visit to Richmond. Accordingly, he gave him a personal recommendation to Gen. Grant to pass him through the lines, or otherwise forward his views.

COL. JAQUES GOES TO RICHMOND.

Thus aided, Col. Jaques, accompanied by Mr. Edward Kirke, made his way from Gen. Grant's headquarters by the north side of the James River, and passing the rebel lines, reached the Confederate Capital. Here they remained for three days—Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. While in Richmond, Col. Jaques, at his own request, was placed under guard; but he had the entire freedom of the city, and put up during his visit at the Spottswood House, the "crack" hotel of Richmond.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE REBEL PRESIDENT.

The Colonel, during his three days' stay, visited the various Confederate authorities, as well as the prisons and hospitals in which our captives and wounded are confined. He had two prolonged interviews with President Davis in his office in the Custom-house; and although the nature and subject matter of the conversations between himself and the rebel President are not proper for present publication, yet it is understood that Col. Jaques met with considerable success in impressing his views upon Mr. Davis. When taking his leave, Davis took the Colonel's hand in both his, shook it warmly and cordially, and stated that, leaving out of view the present struggle, he had the highest respect for his character and aims.

HOW THE COLONEL WAS ENTERTAINED.

The Colonel, while a guest at the Spottswood House, fared sumptuously, being fed on chicken, turkey, mutton and all the viands of a well-appointed hotel, and entertained with fine brandies and costly wines. His bill would have amounted to more than $500 in Confederate money, but he found it impossible to induce his entertainers to accept any return for the hospitality he had received.

HE VISITS VARIOUS DIGNITARIES.

Col. Jaques also had interviews with Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Mr. Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, and other Confederate dignitaries and authorities.

THE REBEL PRISONS.

The Colonel was permitted to visit the Libby and Belle Isle Prisons, and reports that he was agreeably disappointed by the comparatively comfortable condition in which he found our Union captives therein confined. The wounded, also, though only the more desperate cases are retained in the hospitals of Richmond, he found as well cared for as could be expected.

HOW RICHMOND LOOKS.

The streets of Richmond are almost deserted, few others being seen than soldiers, women, negroes and cripples. Many of the stores, however, remain open, and there is some business activity.

THE REBEL PRESIDENT.

Col. Jaques describes Jeff. Davis as hale and hearty in appearance, his health being much better latterly than it had been, and, though thin in face and person, the tough and wiry constitution of the rebel chieftain presents no likelihood of his giving out during the natural life of the rebellion.

CHARACTER OF COL. JAQUES.

Extraordinary though Col. Jaques' story, his mission and all belonging thereto, may appear, there can be no doubt whatever of his thorough honesty; and with this quality he appears to be credited both by our own and the rebel authorities. Of his wisdom there [illegible] [illegible] be more question.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Official Report of the Passage of the Chattahoochee.

Our Cavalry Sent to Operate on the Railroad Between Atlanta and Augusta.

Everything Progressing Satisfactorily.

Washington, Wednesday, July 20.

The latest official information from Gen. Sherman, is that his army crossed the Chattahoochee in several different places north of the railroad bridge. The movement was made with such celerity as to take the enemy by surprise, and therefore the resistance to his advance was feeble on the part of the rebel cavalry.

Our cavalry was at once sent to operate on the railroad east of Decatur—one of the objects being to cut off communication between Atlanta and Augusta—thus preventing the removal of stores to the latter place and the reinforcement of Johnston.

Our main army was within ten or twelve miles of Atlanta.

All the operations of our army were progressing in the highest degree favorably.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, July 20.

The Nashville *Union*, of yesterday, editorially, says:

"The report of the capture of Atlanta, Ga., by our forces are all premature, though our whole army is in motion, and we expect to hear of its capture in a few days."

FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, July 20.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has advices from Gen. Sherman's army to the 16th instant.

Nearly our whole force had crossed the Chattatooche River and occupied a position on the south side.

A portion of our troops had advanced two miles toward Atlanta, but they encountered nothing but small bodies of rebel cavalry.

Gen. Braxton Bragg had arrived at Atlanta, and would, it was supposed, exercise a personal supervision over the movements of the rebel army.

GUERRILLAS ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.

Burning of the Steamer St. Louis by Guerrillas—Four Rebel Prisoners to be Shot.

Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, July 19.

The steamer *St. Louis*, hence for Nashville, laden with Government stores, was burned, yesterday, by guerrillas at the Sailor's Rest, on the Cumberland River.

Four rebel prisoners have been selected from our military prison, to be sent to Mitchellsville and Clarksville, to be shot, in retaliation for the murder of two Union men near those places.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A Call From Gen. Fisk—Five Thousand Men Wanted to Put Down the Guerrillas in Northwestern Missouri.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 20.

Gen. Fisk, commanding at St. Joseph, has issued an appeal calling for five thousand loyal men to rally for the protection of life and property, and assist him in exterminating the guerrillas in Northwestern Missouri.

Guerrilla Operations in Ray County—Refugees—Intended Raid in Kansas—How the Rebels are Subsisted, Concealed and Encouraged.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 20.

Private letters from Lexington say that from three to nine hundred bushwhackers are in Ray County. Some Federal troops had a fight with them on Sunday, near Richmond, in which six or eight of our men were reported killed.

About three hundred guerrillas were at Elkhorn on Monday.

About thirty bushwhackers killed nine citizens in Carroll County, robbed the mail-coach and passengers, and did considerable promiscuous thieving, last week. All the persons murdered had been in the military service, and were prominent Union men.

The St. Joseph *Herald*, of yesterday, says the city is full of refugees from the lower counties, and hundreds have gone to Leavenworth and other places. The panic extends throughout the whole country. All the business houses of Weston are closed, and the citizens are in constant fear of a raid.

About fourteen buildings were burned at Platte City by the Federal troops, including the Platte *Sentinel* office, and a few other houses belonging to Union men. Col. Ford tried to save the *Sentinel* office, but the fire was under too great progress.

A letter, without date, signed by "Thornton H. Todd, Commanding," was found at Platte City Station. The rebels were about ready to concentrate their army; asked for the state of things; acknowledged the receipt of the name of friends, and saying they would cross the Missouri River below Parksville Ford, and the Kansas River west of Wyandotte, and accomplish their trip through Kansas.

This letter shows that they intended, after a few days' plundering, to join the rebel army of the South, effecting their escape through Kansas.

Thornton had been in Platte and Clay Counties about eight months, and recruited 1,200 men; and during this time had been aided, protected, concealed and subsisted by the citizens of those counties.

The steamer *War Eagle*, on her way down the Missouri River, was fired into by guerrillas at Rockport, but no one was injured.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 19.

A special dispatch from St. Joseph to the *Democrat* says:

"The city and country are wild with rumors and excitement. It is reported that Col. Ford attacked Thornton's guerrillas at Arnoldsville on Sunday, and the fighting was kept up all day, but the result was unknown.

Another body of guerrillas, from 300 to 600 strong, are encamped on Gordon's farm, in Platte County.

Official information states that 200 more of the paid raw militia of Platte and Clay Counties have joined Thornton's guerrillas.

A collision occurred in Chisan County, to what extent is not known.

The people are constantly flocking into St. Joseph from the surrounding counties, and many are departing for other points, leaving the grain unharvested, in consequence of which much suffering is apprehended in these localities.

St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday, July 19—P. M.

It appears that Col. Ford left bands of guerrillas, numbering nearly two hundred, in his rear, who are committing all manner of depredations in the southern part of this county.

A large scouting party sent from here this morning have not since been heard from.

Every train from Weston brings large numbers of refugees from Platte, Clay and Ray Counties. Many of them stop here, while others go eastward.

It is said that the entire militia of Andrew, Holt, and Atchison, who are not away, and of other counties in Northwest Missouri, will be immediately called into service.

Operations of the Guerrillas—Platte City Captured and Burnt By Federal Troops—One Half the Town Destroyed—Several Men Burned to Death—Battle at Camden Point.

From the St. Joseph Herald, July 16.

From passengers who arrived last night from below, we learn Platte City was almost destroyed yesterday morning by the Federal troops. Not over half the houses were left standing. The Methodist Church, a fine building, the *Sentinel* printing office, and the three-story brick block in which it was located, together with many business and dwelling-houses are all in ashes. Thus has vengeance, swift and dire, been visited upon a people who not only basely and cowardly surrendered themselves to Thornton's thieves and murderers, but who also welcomed the villains with every demonstration of affection and delight.

The town was a nest-hole of treason. Not over a half dozen Union families residing there. Desolation and destruction have swept over it, and if the report brought us be true, the work has been most thoroughly performed. While we fear the few Union men of the place have been caused to suffer in property, and perhaps in life, we have not the slightest sympathy with the rebels.

It was rumored in Weston when the train left, that Jesse Morin had been burned in his own house, that Clint Cockerell had joined the guerrillas and been killed in a skirmish, and Mr. F. A. Cox, the venerable editor of the *Sentinel*, was killed. The two former were regarded as secession sympathizers, while the latter was a sound, honest, true Union man. One passenger informed us that he had heard Mr. Cox was sick at his home, and had not been disturbed, We hope the latter story is true, for we should mourn the loss of so pure and good a man.

The report was also brought into Weston that the troops were going south toward Parkville, from Platte City, and that they had declared their intention of showing no quarter to any rebel who should fall into their hands.

The following is the account given of the fight at Camden Point by Lieut. Child, of Capt. Claggett's company, who was an eye-witness and participant in the affair:

About 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, a command composed of the Second Colorado, Fifteenth Kansas, Ninth M. S. M., and several detachments of E. M. M., numbering 500 men, with one piece of artillery, all under command of Col. Ford, of the Second Colorado, took up the line of march from Weston in the direction of Camden Point. When about two miles from that place, the advance guard of eighteen men were fired upon by guerrilla pickets, who then fled, closely followed by our men, who chased them through the brush into the town, firing as they went, and succeeded in killing six guerrillas while on the run. After passing about a mile beyond the town, they met the main force of the enemy, under command of Thornton, numbering about 140 men, drawn up in line of battle; but, without halting, the eighteen Colorado boys gave a wild yell, dashed right toward the centre of the line, which immediately gave way, and, after firing a few shots, killing one of the attacking party, and wounding another, they fled in wild confusion, with their pursuers close in their rear, and seven of them were killed before they escaped. Having pursued some three or four miles, our men rejoined their command. After getting possession of the town we found two buildings in flames, fired by Thornton, in which he had stored a large number of arms and ammunition. The explosion of the powder was heard distinctly several miles distant. He had made Camden Point his headquarters, had all his munitions of war there, and was conscripting the able-bodied citizens throughout that section. A few hours previous to the attack he made a speech, returning thanks for a flag that had been presented to him, and which was captured by our forces, in which he stated that it was folly for the Federals to think of attacking him; that he had captured Camden Point and would hold it; that he would fight in every by-road and hog-path in the country. His speech was scarcely ended before the avengers were upon him, and his band in full flight from the town.

A short time after entering town a man named McCormick rode into our lines, and being recognized as a bushwhacker was immediately arrested. He did not know that Thornton had been driven out, imagined all was right, and tried to pass himself off as one of Jennison's men.

Once in possession of the town, a sad scene of destruction and pillage commenced, such as we hope never again to witness. Several of the citizens were arrested and taken to headquarters. Houses were burned and pillaged, and the heavens for miles around were lighted with flames. Late into the night the fires continued, and again in the morning were renewed. About two-thirds of the town was destroyed, but the fine Seminary buildings were unharmed when we left.

At the time our forces entered the town they were told that there were a number of men hid in the hemp house, then in flames, having been fired by Thornton, in which he had a number of guns, and it is supposed that three of them were burnt with the building, and the bodies of two of the dead guerrillas were cast into the flames and also consumed. We hear it estimated that over twenty men were killed belonging to the guerrillas, and only one man killed and one wounded on the part of the attacking forces.

The fine residence of Dr. Thomas, living at the edge of the town, was a smouldering heap of ashes, as we passed in the morning, and it was reported that the Doctor had been taken out and shot. He was an old man, bore a good character, but it was reported that he had visited a sick guerrilla, hence his fate. Previous to the report of his death, a squad of the Fifteenth Kansas were in possession of his house, which they gutted and then fired; and only waited to get the Doctor to leave a lounge upon which lay his sick wife, to blow his brains out, and we are of the opinion that they accomplished this bloody work before they left. Other citizens in the neighborhood, no doubt shared the same fate.

One Olvis, formerly of the militia, who had joined the guerrillas at Platte City, was captured, having his leg broken. He recognized one of his captors and called him by name, and received in reply, "Olvis, you are in d——d bad company." One of the party then held him up, and another placed his carbine close to the prisoner's head, fired, and the soul of Olvis was in the presence of his Maker.

McCormick, the prisoner named above, was marched into camp and placed under guard. About 8 o'clock a report was circulated that we were attacked, when the guard immediately shot the prisoner, or, as they said, "disposed of him." Col. Ford then addressed the men, and said that, as the guerrillas gave no quarter, he would do the same; that he neither asked any nor gave any, and ordered the men to sleep upon their arms, and not to straggle from their camp.

The loss of Camden Point is the death-blow to the guerrillas. It was the rendezvous where they stored their arms. Among the captures made were several dispatches written by Thornton, detailing his capture of Camden Point, and his intention of holding it. In looking over the dead, the body of his Adjutant was found, clothed in a new uniform, apparently the first time he had ever worn it. We failed to learn his name.

That this man Thornton is to blame for the misery brought upon Platte County, no one can doubt, after visiting that section. He came into quite a settlement, murdered and burned, and thus gave a chance for others to retaliate. The blood of the men killed at Camden Point is upon him and his abettors.

The troops engaged in this quick and bloody work needed but this as an incentive to come over. They came, and desolation followed in their track. If our citizens do not want the renewal of the scenes of Camden reënacted here, let them drive the guerrillas from our midst, for if they do not, these troops will be sent here to do for them. We are able to take care of ourselves, and should do it.

The flag captured was a regular Confederate banner, and worked upon it were the words "Protection to Missouri."

On the morning of Thursday, the main portion of the command left in the direction of Platte City, and a detachment of the Fifteenth Kansas and Capt. Claggett's company were detailed as guard to the wounded Colorado men into Weston, and arrived at that place about noon. Capt. C.'s company then came on to this place. It was generally supposed when we left that Platte City would be burned and pillaged.

Operations in the Platte District.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
St. Louis, July 15, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans:

I have just returned from the District of Northwest Missouri, embracing Platte and Clay Counties. My command is now at Liberty. I shall return to-night. Col. Thornton's band of rebels is broken up into small bands, and scattered through the country. I shall make my headquarters at Liberty, and scout from there.

I would respectfully suggest that the citizens of those counties should not be armed; nine out of ten are disloyal and have aided Thornton in recruiting his forces. They take loyalty like gin and sugar, and pass it off just as easy.

I have killed no citizens—none but those in arms fighting us; but any amount of the citizens need killing. Nine-tenths of all the citizens are assisting Thornton, giving him all the information and keeping everything from me. I would respectfully recommend that troops be sent in this section to remain permanently, or we shall have more trouble. All the arms that are sent in there will go into the hands of bushwhackers.

(Signed,) J. H. FORD, Colonel.

Official: J. Lovell, A. A. G.

Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
St. Louis, Mo., July 16, 1864.

By Telegraph from Kansas City to Gen. Rosecrans:

In passing through the counties I have told all the prominent citizens that from this henceforth I should hold them responsible for every act committed by the rebels; that this passage of mine through the country was only for information, but that I should return, and woe be to those names that I had recorded—names given to me by Union people that have been driven from their homes. I have done some damage in passing through. I alone am responsible for it. I have been careful, and none have suffered but those who richly deserve it.

I have called a meeting of all the prominent rebel sympathizers and citizens to meet me at Liberty on Monday, and I will tell them a course they can pursue that will save their counties. They say they will come and see the handwriting on the wall. They can, if they wish, still save themselves. In my travels through these counties I have found no young men—nothing but old men and women. The negroes say the young massas are in the brush. I shall stay over there until I am ordered back. It is a warfare that I detest, but it is absolutely necessary. Fifteen killed in first skirmish, none wounded, none captured, except two men found armed to the teeth and brought into camp just as I left, one of whom is proven to be an old soldier of Price's army, but recently returned to the brush. They will see the last of earth to-night. Total number of killed, found in arms and fighting against us, twenty-four.

I divided up my command to-day in five parties, scouting through the country; heavy firing was heard south of us; no reports when I left; hope to hear good news in the morning. Our loss one killed and one mortally wounded; several of our horses killed. We captured in the first fight about 200 stands of United States arms. We burned one warehouse that had 100 stands United States muskets in it, 12 kegs of powder, lead, caps and buckshot. We captured in the fight a battle flag, and killed the man who carried it. It was made by the ladies of Platte City, and presented by them.

J. H. FORD, Col. Commanding.

J. Lovell, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

ADDRESS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
St. Louis, July 16, 1864.

To the citizens of Northwest Missouri whom it may concern:

Your best men have assured me by word and letter that you mean to behave as law-abiding and peaceful citizens. They have assured me of your pledges, and pledged themselves for you. I have intrusted the peace to your keeping. I have supplied you with ammunition, and left arms in your hands. You have given me fair promises, while you allowed rebels and guerrillas to live and recruit among you. You have concealed from our authorities these men and their projects. You have seen robbers and murderers joined by the very men who swore to defend us against them. The arms and ammunition delivered to you for the defence of law and Government, have been used to destroy them. You are guilty of all the blood that will be shed by the use of these arms, and the hands which have basely betrayed both you and the country. You have nothing left before you now but wholly to renounce and help to pursue and exterminate these common enemies of mankind, or your country will become a desolation. I could not save it, and I must tell you as a friend I do not think it would deserve it. Citizens situated as you have been, who will tolerate a species of—I will not call it warfare, but—outrage, which finds no parallel in the annals of our Indian wars—must expect the vengeance due to such moral dereliction among free and professedly Christian people. I implore you, for your own sake, now at once lay the axe at the root of the tree—needful assistance will be given if you do your duty. All loyal and law-abiding citizens must promptly combine with the military authorities, giving all possible aid, assistance and information. Mark those who do not, and regard them as your enemies, whose conduct may ruin yourselves and your families. But while you denounce bushwhacking and private war, remember that the accessories to these crimes are likewise guilty.

Any one who knowingly and willingly advises, counsels, gives consent, food, direction, information or assistance to bushwhackers, is partaker of their crimes, and ought to be of their punishment.

Let not failure to take my advice bring upon the beautiful and now prosperous counties of North Missouri desolation such as reigns along your western borders.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

J. R. Drouillard, Capt. and A. D. C.

MRS. J. W. POLK.

Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
St. Louis, Mo., July 16, 1864.

Mrs. Anna E., wife of John W. Polk, arrested for visiting within our lines without lawful authority, and attempting to leave and carrying letters and articles without permit, by her truthful statement, confirmed by evidence, having satisfied the General Commanding that her intentions were not bad, and that the forbidden letters and articles were imposed upon her care by the selfishness of others less honorable, will be released from custody on taking the oath of allegiance, and permitted to remain within our lines, and, with the consent of the proper military commander, to go beyond them to get her children, and return without unreasonable delay.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

O. D. Greene, A. A. G.

Army Rations.

Washington, Wednesday, July 20.

Section 2, of the act passed June 20, having modified the army ration, the War Department to-day issued the following regulations:

First—The ration is twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound of salt or fresh beef, eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal, and to every one hundred rations, fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy, ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted or roasted and ground coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of tea, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound and four ounces of adamantine or star candles, four pounds of soap, three pounds and twelve ounces of salt, and four ounces of pepper. The Subsistence Department, as may be most convenient or least expensive to it, and according to the condition and amount of its supplies, shall determine whether soft bread or flour, and what other component parts of the ration as equivalents, shall be issued.

Second—On a campaign, on marches, or on board of transports, the ration of hard bread is one pound.

Third—Desiccated compressed potatoes, or desiccated compressed mixed vegetables, at the rate of one ounce and a half of the former and one ounce of latter to the ration, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice or hominy.

Fourth—Beans, peas, salt and potatoes, fresh, shall be purchased, issued and sold by weight, and the bushel of each shall be estimated at 60 pounds.

Fifth—When deemed necessary, fresh vegetables, dried fruit, molasses, pickles, or any other proper food may be purchased and issued, in lieu of any component part of the ration of equal money value. The Commissary-General of Subsistence is alone authorized to order such purchases.

A new order allows sutlers to supply their respective commands in the Army of the Potomac with such articles as are included in the Wilson bill, and the supplement thereto, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Provost-Marshal-General.

Officers will be permitted to obtain such articles as they may desire, and are not included in the Wilson bill, in the manner provided for by paragraph five, of a circular of Nov. 7, 1862.

Attention is called to order No. 105, of Dec. 11, respecting the delivery of wines and liquors ordered by officers, and to order No. 227, of Aug. 24, regulating the quantity of stores that may be ordered by officers.

Sutlers and traders will at all times hold themselves in readiness to leave the army upon short notice.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, July 19.

The steamers *Parthenia* and *New-Jersey* arrived here to-day from Newbern, N. C., with the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, homeward bound. There is no news from that quarter.

Major-Gen. Smith arrived in the steamer *Adelaide* this morning from Baltimore, and left for the front in a special boat.

The flag-of-truce steamer *C. W. Thomas*, with Major Mulford, Assistant Commissioner of Exchange, went up the river this morning with a few prisoners.

Conflicting rumors have been in circulation during the day of an attack on the army gunboat *Charles Chamberlain*, with Gen. Butler on board, by a masked battery of four guns, near Wilcox's Landing. Nothing definite, however, has been received.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

The Expedition Under General A. J Smith.

A Series of Battles With Forrest's and Faulkner's Rebel Forces.

THE REBELS WHIPPED EVERY TIME.

Memphis, Tuesday, July 19.

I am indebted to one of Gen. Washburne's staff officers for the following highly important intelligence:

On the 5th inst. Gen. Washburne sent out a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery from La Grange, under Maj.-Gen. A. J. Smith and Brig.-Gens. Mower and Grierson, with instructions to move in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Forrest, bring him to bay, fight and whip him.

Gen. Smith was ordered to pursue him to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake him this side.

A dispatch from Gen. Smith to Gen. Washburne received to-day, says we have met Forrest, Lee and Walker at Tupelo, and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss is small compared to that of the rebels. I bring back everything in good order. Not anything is lost.

A scout has since arrived at Lagrange, and reports the enemy's loss at 250, and their defeat overwhelming.

It is also stated by persons who have come in that the rebel Gen. Faulkner and Col. Forrest were killed, and that Gen. Forrest was wounded in the foot, and his horse and equipments captured.

From other sources I learn that Gen. Smith met Gen. Forrest at Pontotoc on Wednesday, the 13th inst., fought him on that day, and on Thursday and Friday, driving him below Tupelo, and whipping him badly in five different battles.

Our loss is said to be less than three hundred, while that of the rebels is over two thousand.

Col. Walker, of the Ninth Minnesota, who commanded a brigade, was killed.

The weather here continues very warm.

The steamer *Mepham* leaves for the White River to-night, laden to her guards.

The steamer *Pauline Cornell* is reported hard aground below.

The steamer *Belle* takes 106 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Good middling cotton is selling at $1 46 per pound.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

All Quiet—The Negro Troops—Deserters—Miscellaneous.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

The usual quiet along the lines still prevails, and were it not for the sound of an occasional gun and some picket firing at a few points, one would suppose that no enemy was within miles of us.

Gen. Burnside's men make the most of the noise, the enemy taking every opportunity to fire on the colored troops that occupy a portion of his front, and of course the fire is returned with interest, but without much damage on either side.

No deserters come in on this part of the line, as they say they have no chance of getting through without being shot, the negroes being so constantly on the alert.

Deserters, however, are coming into our lines daily at other points in squads.

A rebel sergeant and his squad came in this morning, and all report that thousands are ready to leave as fast as opportunity presents.

The deserters come principally from Georgia, Florida and Alabama regiments, and a rebel officer of a regiment from the former State is said to have gone to his superior a day or two since, and stated that if his company was not soon relieved he would have none to relieve, as they would all be gone over to the enemy.

They state that the rebel army is very short of provisions, particularly of vegetables, and they seem to be glad enough when they get into our lines.

Strict orders have been given that they shall not hold intercourse with our men on the picket line or exchange papers, and one fellow, the other day, who came boldly over and brought a paper with him, taking one back, was caught and made to stand on top of a work in full view, and wave the paper back and forth as a punishment.

An attack from the enemy has been expected for the past two days, and last night from what deserters had said, it was looked for as certain, but no demonstration was made.

It has looked like rain all the afternoon, but none has fallen yet, and dust continues to envelope everything.

Gentlemen of prominence, who have returned from the Army of the Potomac, represent Gen. Grant to be as hopeful as ever of accomplishing his military purposes.

A FIGHT WITH THE RAIDERS.

The Report Comes via Harrisburgh, and is Important if True.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Wednesday, July 20.

Important dispatches were received here last night, from which it is indicated that our forces are steadily and successfully pursuing the rebels who recently ravaged the east portion of Maryland, and that the pursuing party are wresting large amounts of plunder from the rebels.

Gen. Crook, while in the pursuit on Monday last, overtook the enemy at Snicker's Gap, where a sharp and, for a time, terrific encounter took place.

The rebels fought like devils, anxious to save the grain and cattle they had succeeded in carrying that far from Maryland.

Gen. Crook, however, was as determined that they should not escape. He whipped the rebels thoroughly, capturing over three hundred wagons, heavily laden with grain, and took many prisoners.

As usual the enemy left his dead and wounded on the field to be buried and cared for.

Successful Naval Expedition.

Washington, Tuesday, July 19.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Admiral Lee inclosing a communication from Commander Macomb, of the United States steamer *Shamrock*, dated July 13, in which the latter reports that on the 12th he sent Lieut.-Commander English, with the *Ceres* and the *Whitehead*, to ascend the Scuppernong River in coöperation with a detachment of 80 men under command of Lieut.-Col. Clarke, to burn the bridge at Columbia to prevent the rebels from transporting supplies to their army at Plymouth, N. C. The expedition was entirely successful, effectually destroying the bridge and disabling a large grist-mill. No opposition was encountered.

From Cape Race.

Cape Race, Wednesday, July 20—noon.

Weather thick. Wind Southwest. Thermometer 78°.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

How to Provide for the Financial Wants of the Government.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Called to the high and important dignity of Chief of Finance, fearful in its responsibility, with a depleted treasury, in the midst of a sanguinary civil war, the Government in want of funds, things generally out of joint, the land covered all over with enemies, the money centres filled with financial traitors, cunning artifice and fraud resorted to by the enemy, yet fear not, be of good cheer, the people are with you. If you place your trust in God and them, they will keep their powder dry and come to your rescue with alacrity and zeal.

You have no easy task to overcome the present condition of a depleted treasury.

Our late Minister, having involved himself and his country in financial difficulties, which, perhaps, he thought insurmountable, has retired. The people have an abiding confidence in you. With resolute firmness, and reliance on them, you will overcome all obstacles.

A resort to brokers, and mere money shavers, was the grand error of your predecessor. Their advice led Mr. CHASE to adopt the radical mistake of offering a greater rate of interest on public loans than was permitted by the laws of most of the Northern States, where the money is. He boldly offered a usurious rate of interest. This was an open confession of weakness. A blind fatuity prevented Mr. CHASE from seeing at a glance that the owners of good securities and lands could not borrow money to enable them to enter into competition with the brokers, money-changers and harpies for his 7.30! The premiums certain to follow upon this first loan was carved out of the public credit, and given to the money-bags and speculators upon the public misfortunes.

The issue of legal-tender notes followed, and this was the best thing the Secretary did during his financial administration.

This gave public satisfaction—it was a consummation for which the people longed; it was "a right step in the right direction;" it furnished a currency at par all over the United States, and the circulation of the State banks retired into the vaults of the banks, where it would have remained but for the tricks and contrivances of the money dealers. The "volume of circulation," they cried, was in excess of the necessary wants of the community as a medium of exchange. It inflated prices and soon depreciated; gold and silver bore large premiums, and threatened a financial collapse. The hue and cry led the Secretary to endeavor a withdrawal of the national currency. So soon as the legal tenders began to work favorably a resort to national banks was suggested, and Mr. CHASE made them the special object of his solicitude. He seemed to think that the volume of the national currency was so inflated by the legal tenders that something must be done to reduce it and bank paper substituted in its place. The remedy proposed was worse than the disease. He brought into competition with his own paper the irresponsible paper of National Banks. He allowed them to bank on his credit and capital, and the Government now pays them six per cent. to induce them to use the credit of the Government, without which they could not obtain credit for a dollar.

So soon as these banks were arranged they commenced to absorb his circulation and turned it into their vaults to become the basis of their own circulation, without which they could not redeem their own paper. They then set to work to prevent any further issue of legal-tenders, and, to enable them to procure capital on which to bank, he issued the five-twenties, and, of course, they were immediately taken into the coffers of these pet banks. Cunning vipers! The credit of the Government rose so high that his ten-forties found a ready market, at the rate of two or three millions per day, at par. The pet national banks found that this would not do. The credit of the Government must be broken down. To effect this they absorbed a large amount of the legal-tenders, and endeavored to substitute their paper in its place. Whilst subscriptions to the ten-forties were going bravely on, they persuaded the Secretary to offer his six per cent. loan. He failed to see that this loan would come in competition with his ten-forties—subscriptions of course to them immediately ceased, and the very pet banks, from whom expected so much, turned upon him, and depreciated his credit as a financier. They insulted him by bidding par for a stock estimated by honest bankers to be worth a premium averaging more than four per cent.

The very men whom he had taken into his counsels, and who had profited by his want of financial sagacity, lent themselves in combination to destroy his financial schemes and prospects, which they had led him to adopt.

His one and two years five per cent. notes, another expedient, worked to increase this fears, and he broke down, hopelessly despondent. You have before you, a severe, a herculean, and, I fear, a thankless task. Success alone will save you; for by this, and this alone, you will be judged. Become a strategist in finance, as Gen. GRANT it is conceded is in the field. Have an abiding confidence in the people; they will carry you through. Do not rely upon the aid of men whose patriotism and love of country is alone measured by the profit they have or will make out of the misfortunes of the people; but place it in the unity of the people of this Government.

You want fifty millions for present use. Take it from the coffers of the Treasury, where millions lie idle, under the pretence of appropriation. Take it from the deposits to the credit of the Government in these pet banks—use it. Before the amount so taken shall be exhausted, you can replace sufficient to meet all the legitimate demads; issue (if need be) more legal tenders, to enable the people to meet the immediate collection of the taxes now due; call upon the people to pay their taxes, and let it be added to the Treasury of the country.

Put the Government upon a system of strict economy, and the credit of the country will be immediately restored, and all will be well. If Congress has made more appropriations than you can conveniently meet, inform the proper departments that they must withhold the expenditure for the want of means; enforce by withholding the means, a vigid and wise economy, and within a year you will have begun a system which will end in financial success instead of financial ruin. You can meet the payment of the interest upon the public debt, payable in gold, by receiving in advance the coupons next maturing due, deducting the unearned interest in payment of duties; you can thus furnish gold to the extent of those duties, and relieve the Treasury from the burden of its provision. This will reduce the premium on gold to the extent of nearly one-half. Exhaust your gold paying obligations by receiving them in payment of the public dues at the market value. In the mean time keep up to the full wants of the public your legal tender notes. Furnish the people with the means of discharging their obligations to the public and to each other.

The hue and cry of a redundancy of legal tenders is untrue: to-day you cannot procure enough of them to pay a legal debt in any large amount without paying a premium of from ¼ to ½ of 1 per cent. So soon as Mr. CHASE ceased to issue them the State banks, relieved from their fears, again flooded the country with their irresponsible bills. By this means they, with the aid of the national banks, substituted their own paper for the legal tenders, and immediately put up the value of the legal tenders to the point I have named. We have one country, one Government, let us have one currency.

After the departure of BRIENNE, Chief of Finance in France, LOUIS XVI. sent for NECKER, who, on receiving the message, said: "It was too late." He, however, waited upon the King, and was persuaded to take the reins of the treasury. His name restored the public confidence, so that on the same day of his nomination to the Ministry the funds rose 30 per cent., and he obtained with ease all the money necessary to relieve the State from its financial difficulties. Since your acceptance of the onerous office gold has fallen from 290 to 260—a remarkable coincidence.

CLERMONTES.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Movements Preliminary to Crossing the Chattahoochee.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

IN THE FIELD NEAR THE CHATTAHOOCHEE,
SUNDAY, July 10, 1864—5 A. M.

Yesterday the Twenty-third Corps, Gen. SCHOFIELD, effected a crossing of the Chattahoochee, and secured a lodgment on the high grounds beyond the river. In the affair they met with no serious opposition and were reported last evening as having captured a rebel General. To properly understand the importance of this success it will be necessary to explain.

Below the railroad bridge, the Chattahoochee makes a sharp bend to the southward and back almost in a northerly direction, forming a point of land called by the natives "the peninsula." In the rear of this peninsula is the crossing—Turner's Ferry—which the rebels have been using since their evacuation of the Kenesaw line. This ferry is covered by the high grounds about Dan Turner's House and the Nicojack Creek. By the fault or failure of some one, the rebels secured this position, and fortified it without opposition. Yesterday HARDEE's corps held this position—"the peninsula." His left and left centre was covered by the Nicojack—a stream not fordable, and his whole line throughout intrenched. Across the Chattahoochee the bank of the river at this point rises quite suddenly to a bluff which follows the course of the stream from the railroad as far down as Campbelltown. The divisions of HOOD and LORING having crossed the river, occupied and fortified this high ground. In fact, it is believed that the works had been previously constructed in anticipation of this retreat. So much of these works as are contiguous to the peninsula cover the ground held by HARDEE. LEGGETT's division of the Seventeenth Corps, which moved on the 8th down to the Sandtown road, and thus up the left bank of the river to Nickojack, and thus obtained an enfilading fire on the redoubt and riflepits at TURNER's house, found themselves under the fire of no less than fourteen guns from the works on the opposite bank of the river. It will thus be seen that the *tête du pont* held by HARDEE, with the intrenched position of HOOD and LORING's corps covering it, and extending to its right and left, constituted a very strong defensive position. It is immaterial now whether any one is to blame for its occupation by the rebels. The fact is sufficient, and military men will one day settle the exact amount of responsibility which attaches to it.

The rebel line across the river seems to have been selected upon the theory that SHERMAN would attempt his passage of the river at Turner's Ferry, and on the Sandtown road. SCHOFIELD having effected his crossing, threatens the rebel right, and it would seem that unless JOHNSTON chooses to accept battle in his present position, HARDEE must be withdrawn to the left bank of the river. In this event it will be optional with SHERMAN whether to cross his army at the pontoons of the Twenty-third Corps, and pursue his own course by the left hand road toward the right of Atlanta, or threaten the right of JOHNSON's present line, forcing him out of his works, and compelling a battle north of Atlanta. In either view it is quite obvious that SHERMAN's strategy has been quite as successful as at any previous position during the present campaign. Before this reaches you, the telegraph may probably announce important results. In anticipating success by an explanation of our present position, your readers may more readily understand the process by which it shall have been achieved.

The destruction of the mills at Rosswell proves to have been a very severe blow to the Confederates. In addition to the flouring mills, which were very complete and extensive, there were large and well-appointed mills for the manufacture of cloths. The regular monthly product of these establishments was 30,000 yards of cotton and 15,000 yards of woolen goods—principally such goods as were used by the army. The machinery, which was of the best and most approved patterns and inventions, was made at Paterson, New-Jersey. The mills were thoroughly destroyed. The operatives, some three hundred women, are thus thrown out of employment, and will be sent North, if they wish. It is undertood that nearly all of them will avail themselves of this proposition.

From the fact that JOHNSTON left these mills with all the manufactured and raw material accumulated at them is evidence that he did not retire from the Kenesaw line with any great deliberation. The fact alone is sufficient evidence that he deemed his position before Marietta one that he could hold.

Considered only with reference to the injuries inflicted upon the Confederacy in the destruction of Government manufactories and work shops, the campaign of SHERMAN has so far resulted in immense irreparable damage to the rebellion. The extensive establishments for the manufacture of ordnance and numerous other mills and work-shops have been destroyed by DAVIS—the great foundries and iron-works at Etowah and Allatoona by Gen. SCHOFIELD, and now the mills in which the clothing of the army has hitherto been made, beside scores of small mills and shops on the route from Resaca thus far.

Gen. SHERMAN has recently made orders in relation to the payment of the troops of this army, which are very important, and commend themselves by their good sense. The money is not to be brought to the field, but instead, the pay rolls of the troops are to be made out and receipted, and sent to Nashville. The Pay Department there will send the amount due each man to such place as he shall designate; or if the soldier chooses the money can remain on deposit with the Government. Money in the field, during such a campaign as this, is of no use to the men. They can use it only with such sutlers as reach the front, by buying trash at exorbitant prices. There is nothing in the country to buy. With the single exception of tobacco, there is nothing which a soldier needs with which he is not provided by the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments. Such sums as he wishes to send home can be sent cheaper and safer through the channels provided by Gen. SHERMAN than if brought to the field. Officers and men are put on the same footing by this order. Under the old rules officers subsisted by purchase of supplies from the Commissariat. Hereafter they will draw one ration per day from the Commissary, which will be charged on their pay account. The sense and wisdom of this order are characteristic of Gen. SHERMAN.

Orders have been received directing the consolidation of the small regiments in this army. It will be very soon undertaken. Only regiments from the same State can be consolidated, and those in such order as to make organizations of about maximum numbers.

Batteries A and B First Illinois Artillery, commanded by Capts. WOOD and RUMSEY, will leave for home on the 12th, Tuesday of this week. That is the officers and men of these batteries whose term of service have expired. There will remain of veterans and enlisted men whose terms have not expired enough to fill up one battery. These are all to be formed into a six-gun battery, taking the guns and equipments of one battery and of a section of the other. Until such time as the Governor shall issue commissions to officers of the new battery, it will be under the command of Lieut. SMITH, of CHENEY's Battery.

Batteries A and B have seen long, active field service. They leave the service after a full term of useful and honorable work. In the war none have been more actively engaged, none have participated oftener on the bloody field, the guns of none have been more frequently and better served. The record of Chicago has chapters in every volume of this war, and no brighter pages have been or will be written than those which relate to the services of those batteries which left your city so early in the war. The officers and men of the Army of the Tennessee, with which they have been so far identified, know better than any one else their value, and part with them with great regret. Chicago owes them much. Their country owes them more.

JACK.

LATER.—July 10, 9 A. M.—HARDEE's corps last night evacuated their first line of works in front of the Seventeenth Corps. Our flag is now on the redoubt at Turner's House. They occupy the high ground beyond, and the troops of GRESHAM's division are moving up.

The Passage of the River.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 14, 1864.

Arrivals from the front, on the train, put me in possession of some further intelligence from the scene of conflict in Central Georgia. On the morning of the 8th our whole army was in motion toward the Chattahoochee—the centre, which had been retired several miles, advancing till it was within a mile and three-quarters of the river, thus giving the appearance of a direct attack upon the line of fortifications held by HARDEE. Anticipating such an assault, the rebels greatly strengthened their centre and left wing; and so complete was the deception practiced that JOS. JOHNSTON was not aware of a movement on his right—our left—till the river had been crossed and their flank completely turned, which occurred at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

My informant, who was slightly wounded, after crossing, was with the first force over. He describes the consternation caused by a knowledge of our movement as complete. Trains at once commenced moving to the rear, cannon were taken out of position and run toward Atlanta with the greatest haste. So strong and well posted was our force that the rebels did not dare to make an attack upon it; all that JOHNSTON could do, under the circumstances, was to save his army by another retreat, and at once he had resort to his favorite tactics.

During the night the baggage was nearly all withdrawn from our front, but the army and light artillery remained nearly as at first. During the 9th more troops crossed the river, and it soon became evident that either a large portion of the rebel army would be bagged, or works the most powerful south of Chattanooga abandoned without a struggle. Accordingly, on Saturday night, (9th,) the whole rebel army was withdrawn, but not till JOHNSTON had destroyed one railroad bridge, a wagon-road bridge, and two or three pontoons, which cannot well be replaced by the rebels.

Gen. SHERMAN says that the works are nearly six miles in length, and are more formidable than any he has encountered; that they are completely protected by abattis, ditches, &c., so that it would be difficult to attack them from the front, even if there were no opposing troops to resist; and certainly no line of battle could preserve order through such a place, though they were undisturbed by bullets.

The only way to drive the rebels from their position was by a movement either to the right or left. Gen. SHERMAN judged that the latter move would be the better, and success vindicated the adoption of the tactics.

PRISONERS.

Nearly four thousand rebel prisoners have been captured since the unsuccessful assault of the 27th, half of whom have passed Nashville on their way North. The remainder are coming.

MOURNING.

The late operations in Georgia have put many a Nashville household in mourning. The heaviest fighting on the part of the rebels has been done by Tennesseeans, and they have suffered terribly. At least twenty of a single company—the Rock City Guards, taken from the wealthiest families here—have been killed since the 1st of May.

ON TO ATLANTA.

Citizens coming into our lines state that a terrible panic has seized the people of Atlanta. They have ceased to delude themselves with the hope that JOE JOHNSTON is merely "drawing SHERMAN on" to his destruction. They fully realize that the national flag is soon to wave over their town; and while many are frightened, there are others who secretly rejoice at the prospect.

One man states that most of the exiled Nashvillians, including JOHN BELL, will remain, if allowed to do so, by JOHNSTON; and when transportation can be had, will ask to be allowed to return to this city. I hope old JOHN will be allowed to come back; it would look so natural to see him, umbrella in hand, walking our streets. I think it would do him good to take a peep at our well-trained, well behaved negro troops; indeed, I think a few days under their charge would work no harm to him.

THE PROSPECTIVE SIEGE.

I have no idea that SHERMAN will make an immediate assault on Atlanta. He will rather attempt to cut off and capture a great portion of JOHNSTON's army—a feat I believe to be perfectly practicable in the present level country. We must, however, await further developments; but remembering, at the same time, that we have an immense, well-trained cavalry force, while the rebels are very deficient in that arm of the service.

HANDEL.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

An Able Speech by Senator Sherman, of Ohio—His Views of Mr. Lincoln's Policy.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 18.

The Hon. JOHN SHERMAN was serenaded at the Burnet House, on Saturday evening. The Hon. GEORGE KECK introduced him to an audience attracted by the magnetic influence of a silver band in sweet discourse, and he made the following pertinent remarks:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness which prompts this compliment. I know no reason why I receive it except that it is my good fortune to be one of your representatives in the Senate of the United States. During war, soldiers perform the highest duties of citizens. They bear the dangers, privations and hardships of war, and should receive the warmest gratitude of a free people. Still, your civil agents, and especially your representatives in Congress, if faithful to your trust, render important services. War adds to their responsibilities. It demands money, taxation, organization, faithful and industrious labor. Upon them, as well as upon the courage of your soldiers, and the skill of their officers, depends the public safety. It is a common, I think true remark, that neither in civil or military life, has this war developed any of those shining lights which serve to mark centuries and ages. the peculiarity of the war is the heroism shown by the masses of our people, their intelligence, their courage, their intense nationality and love of country. Our people have made up their minds that this shall be one country, one heritage, one home, one nation. The Union must be preserved. They do not mean that the Ohio and Mississippi shall be the boundary of hostile and injured provinces, but they do mean that they shall be the great arteries of our common country. They do not mean that the great chains of mountains shall be kept in their native wildness, to serve as safe boundaries between insignificant States; but they do mean that these mountains shall be traversed by railroads, and their forests shall build you houses and ships, and their mines shall yield you coal and iron. The true animating principle of this war is love of country; the old Union one and indivisible, a great country, with her flag everywhere, on land and on sea, and everywhere respected as the emblem of a great Republic, able to meet the proudest nation and subdue the greatest oligarchy that ever enslaved men. [Applause.]

While our people are animated with this lofty purpose, there is no danger of failure. And it seems to me very strange indeed that men can be found, even in your great city, who are discouraged and are willing to surrender their country and make peace with these rebels on any terms. We all wish for peace. It is the object, and the only legitimate object, of every war. But a peace that brings with it disunion, is a greater calamity than perpetual and universal war. If this river were the boundary between two hostile nations, these magnificent palaces of commerce and trade that adorn and beautify your city, would, in fifty years, be tenantless, and all your wealth would be the prize of robbers and thieves. There is no safety for you, and no safety for this country, except by establishing the supremacy of the laws. [Applause.]

I have said that this war has produced no preeminent heroes or statesmen, but I ask you, gentlemen, if the leading officers of the Government have not generally discharged their duties. You may have growled and grumbled like the rest of mankind at the President of the United States, but history will make up a verdict in his favor. His honesty and patriotism have never been questioned. He has been denounced sometimes as being too slow, sometimes as being too fast, but he has always kept pace with the demands of the people. At the beginning of the war we thought he was too slow in marshaling and emancipating the slaves of our enemies. But it must be remembered that he had to conciliate opposing opinions and advance only as the people would allow him to do so. I have seen a great deal of Mr. LINCOLN in my official relations with him. I have had occasion to differ with him; sometimes very decidedly. But I feel bound to say that when his measures had been examined critically, and under the light of all the surrounding circumstances, they have been found wise and successful. [Applause.] His Proclamation of Emancipation was not made until every loyal man must have felt that the slaves were either to be mustered on our side or against us. They were employed as the most valuable aid to the rebels, and would have continued to be their most valuable auxiliaries, were it not that the idea of freedom has impaired their value as slaves. The arming of slaves was postponed until the prejudices of our people gave way to the absolute demand for troops to occupy and hold important positions in the South. There is not a single act of Mr. LINCOLN that I can recall but has been justified by events, unless it has been his earnest desire to conciliate his political adversaries by undue favor and partiality—and they surely should not denounce him for this. He has occupied a position of greater difficulty that any man in our generation. And if you, gentlemen, could see the anxious solicitude with which he performs all the duties of his office, the patient endurance, the care, forbearance and kindness with which he reconciles opposing opinions, you would know how well grounded his popularity is with the masses of our people. And, gentlemen, it is proper for me to say to you that one of your own distinguished citizens has exhibited rare abilities in the most difficult branch of political science; I mean SALMON P. CHASE. [Applause.] When we consider the condition of our finances when he assumed the office; the United States borrowing money at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum—one per cent a month, and our treasuries robbed, and remember the enormous sums of money that have been raised and expended in this war, we must yield our unqualified admiration for his great abilities and great public services. The task of WILLIAM PITT, of ROBERT MORRIS, of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, was not equal to that of Mr. CHASE, and neither of them performed their duties with greater ability and success. I sincerely regretted that any change was necessary in the Treasury Department, but, since it had to be made, no change could have been more favorable for the public interests. [Applause.] I have been engaged with Mr. FESSENDEN as a member of the Committee of Finance for more than three years; and I can assure you that he brings to the discharge of the very difficult duties of his office great abilities, and full information of every branch of his official duties. He has taken a prominent part in framing every important financial measure, and, as Chairman of the Committee of Finance, has, perhaps, more familiarity with the whole system of revenue laws, and more responsibility for the form in which they now appear, than any member of Congress. He will receive the cordial support of all the leading financiers of the country, and may avoid many difficulties of opposition that Gov. CHASE was compelled to encounter. Beside, his position is much easier than that of his predecessor. The whole machinery of the Treasury Department—vast and complicated as it is, is now in good working order. The taxes will produce at least one-half of the expenditures, and we must depend for the other half upon the voluntary loans of the people. Their resources are ample to furnish even this large sum without affecting in the least any of the ordinary business of the community. We have reached the limit of paper money. Not only the limit fixed by the act of Congress, but that established by the unchangeable laws of finance and trade. Those among you who will transact business hereafter upon the idea that the currency of the country is to disappear like assignats in the French revolution, will surely meet ruin and disaster. This country can carry on this war upon the present basis of expenditure without borrowing from any traitor, croaker or coward, and although the debt that we may impose upon posterity will be large,—very large—yet we must remember that every ten years doubles our ability to pay; that we have boundless fields of gold waiting for the hand of labor; that we have an active and energetic people, before whom financial and physical difficulties disappear, and a country teeming with every kind of wealth, and fields broad enough to give active employment and great prosperity to one-half of the overflowing labor of Europe. I would not underrate the burdens of war, but, gentlemen, you must have observed that every man who, during this war, has had faith in the Government, and has conducted his business upon the idea that it will survive all the struggles of his time, that its bonds will be good and its money good and its credit untarnished, has been successful and will continue to be successful. [Applause.] When we look to our military operations we have no cause for discouragement. We have been told very often that a nation of eight millions of people could not be subdued. Many of us underrate the task of compelling the rebels to obey the laws, but the progress of our armies shows us that we can compel obedience to the laws, even where the rebellion extends to eight millions of people. We may be discouraged occasionally by raids and defeats. The line of our advance may waver. But the general course of military events has been constantly favorable to our ultimate success. We had to suffer defeats to learn the worthlessness of some of our Generals. We had to suffer defeat to cure the conservatism of some of our people. But now, thank God, no political General and no croaking conservative can affect the march of our armies. Experience has taught us some lessons, and among them is one that military movements can only be conducted successfully by educated military men, or those whose natural capacity enables them soon to overcome military inexperience. [Applause.] And we are no longer troubled by the conservatism of men who would not have a negro aid us in the war lest he might be killed, and who would not have us emancipate the slaves of our enemies because it might interfere with the Democratic party.

Gen. GRANT now thunders at the gates of Richmond and, I trust, is already in possession of Petersburgh. [Applause.] Gen. SHERMAN has traversed three States and is now in the heart of the Southern Confederacy, at the boasted city of their power, by the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. [Applause.] And now fellow-citizens, I ask you, if you who are engaged in the peaceful pursuits of civil life, who are working in your shops and offices, or cultivating the beautiful hills which surround your city—I ask you if you have not duties to perform as well as the soldiers in the field or the civil officers of your Government? Without your aid armies and money will fail. Both must have the hearty support of the people, who are, in this country, the source, and fountain of power. Every man of you owes to this country in this time of peril a sacred duty, and the feeblest cannot refuse to render this service, without being false to his country, false to his duty—a worthless atom of the community in which he lives. How, then, can you better perform that duty than by heartily and cheerfully paying the taxes imposed on you by law—by cheerfully and kindly supporting the constituted authorities in their very difficult duties—by treating them with charity and forbearance, remembering that you have as great a stake in their success as they can have, and by prompt and cheerful obedience to the laws which are necessary in times of war to fill up your armies and supply your treasury? [Applause.] What will posterity think of those men in your midst who, in a great civil war, go round among you croaking and growling and grumbling; talking in favor of the enemy, and demanding peace! peace! peace! upon any terms, even if it sacrifices the existence of their country, the honor of our soldiers and the fate of republican government for generations to come? With what scorn will the children of this generation and the men of the next generation point to these base recreants, who, in the period of their country's struggle, lend no aid to her national cause, but endeavor by all the arts of demagoguelsm to impede its success. Will they not be regarded with even greater contempt in the future than the Tories of the Revolution, or those who, in the late war with Great Britain, rendered indirect aid to a foreign enemy? For one, I had rather be the emancipated slave of a Southern plantation, or wear the livery of the Russian despotism than be one in the army of traitors and croakers who will be pointed out to the next generation as the enemies of their country, in the great slaveholders' rebellion.

And, gentlemen, if in the progress of this war our institutions should be purified from the stain which has always rested upon them—that of African slavery—if in this broad land of ours there shall be at the end of the war no servitude or slavery except for crime; if all men should enjoy the natural rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, it will not lessen the grandeur of our triumph, but will show to mankind that a republican government is not only strong enough to defend itself against internal enemies, but, in the process of purifying itself of all institutions inconsistent with universal liberty. [Applause.]

I again thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness, and must apologize for detaining you so long with these remarks. [Applause.]

LETTER FROM GEN. HUNTER.

Why He Suspended a Newspaper.

Gen. HUNTER has addressed the following letter to the Governor of West Virginia:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
CUMBERLAND, Md., July 13.

To His Excellency A. I. Boreman, Governor of West Virginia:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated July 10, 1864, relative to the case of JAMES E. WHARTON, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Parkersburgh *Gazette*, and have first to state, in reply, that about two hours previous to the receipt of your letter orders had been given to the Provost-Marshal for Mr. WHARTON's release, and he had been released before your letter reached my hand.

And now a few words as to the causes which led to Mr. WHARTON's arrest and the temporary suppression of his journal.

As to the "criticism on your (my) conduct," in which Mr. WHARTON indulged, and to which you refer, I agree with you that there was, of course, no offence whatever. It was merely a matter of taste on his part, nor was it noticed by me until you called my attention thereto as one of the possible causes for my action.

But Mr. WHARTON in the editorial which led to the suppression of his paper, stated, first, that "Gen. HUNTER with his command have principally passed through our city (Parkersburgh) on their way east." This was contraband news, and was utterly untrue. Much less than one-tenth of my command had passed through Parkersburgh, and I was detained there for some time after the appearance of the article, hurrying forward the balance.

In the second place, Mr. WHARTON went on to say in the same article: "We were sorry to see so much suffering among them. They were completely worn out and many in the division had died of starvation." * * * "The sufferings of the soldiers in their movement from Lynchburgh to Charleston were terrible, and they half require rest and surgical care."

That there was some suffering amongst the troops is true. The business of the soldier is one in which suffering forms an inevitable part. But on careful inquiry, personally and through many officers employed for the purpose, I have failed to discover even a report of any one case of death by hunger; while, on the other hand, my Medical Director, Surgeon THOMAS B. REED, an officer of large military experience and excellent judgment, assures me that, despite the certain limited privations and great fatigues of the march, the health of the command was, throughout, far better than the average health of soldiers quietly resting in their camps. The worst enemies to health are not privations and fatigue. The licentiousness of an idle camp, or the vicinity to soldiers of an ill-regulated town, will swell the hospital returns far quicker and more seriously than all our men suffered in their march from near Lynchburgh to near Gauley Bridge, where abundant supplies met us—supplies which I had expected to find much earlier at Meadows Bluff, but which had been removed from there without authority, under the influence of a stampede created by a few score of guerrillas operating against tenfold their own force of State militia.

Apart from the falsity of these allegations, therefore, could any statements be more calculated to give "aid and comfort to the enemy" than the announcement that my whole command was "worn out," and that they "half require rest and surgical care."

It is my pleasure to believe that no troops in the service of the Union enjoy to-day a better average of health, morale and spirits than the forces composing the late expedition toward Lynchburgh. While many of the cavalry horses broke down from fatigue and shortness of dry forage, the men appeared only to harden and become more thorough soldiers. There are in every army grumblers, malcontents and alarmists—not only in the ranks, but I regret to say, amongst the officers, and some of rank that should make them more prudent. That Mr. WHARTON heard what he reported, I had no doubt at the time of ordering his arrest, but even that was no justification for the publication of his statements at a time when he knew that my command was again being pushed forward with every energy to meet the enemy.

Having seen statements very similar to those of the Parkersburgh *Gazette*, in certain of the Wheeling and other papers, I would suggest, if in consonance with your judgment, that a copy of this letter should be furnished to whatever paper you are in the habit of using for making communications to the public. As the greater portion of my command are West Virginia troops, it would seem an act both of justice and charity to disabuse their friends and families of the harrowing pictures of distress and starvation which have been put forth.

Fully satisfied last evening of Mr. WHARTON's thorough loyalty and good service to the cause of the Union in the past, I ordered his release early this morning. Mr. WHARTON, it is reported to me, fully realizes, on reflection, the impropriety of the statements in the article which led to his arrest.

I have the honor to be, sir, with very sincere respect, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Gen. Hunter's Raid.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, July 18.

Col. CAPEHART, of the First West Virginia Cavalry, whose regiment took quite a prominent part in the late raid of Gen. HUNTER in the direction of Lynchburgh, was in the city on Saturday. He thinks the expedition was of far more importance than one would suppose from reading the meagre and often incorrect accounts of correspondents. Next in importance to the tremendous destruction of railroads and other property, the half of which has not been told, is the fact that the people all along the line of Gen. HUNTER's march have lost confidence in the ability of the rebel leaders to protect them from invasion. They so expressed themselves. They said they had been assured, from the commencement of the war, that no armed Yankee should ever set his foot upon the sacred ground. The march of Gen. HUNTER driving the rebels before him into the very gates of a city in the heart of their country, had a very demoralizing effect. Col. CAPEHART says that the talk which we have heard about starvation is all nonsense. The shortness of their rations was the salvation of the army. There never was so little sickness in a command of similar numbers under similar circumstances. If the men could have obtained full rations on their return they would have overloaded their stomachs and much sickness and exhaustion would have been the result. The Colonel mentions many reasons for this conclusion and having had much experience as a physician, his opinions are entitled to consideration.

Col. CAPEHART makes a defence for the taking of the bronze statute of WASHINGTON, which we have not before heard. It had been determined to burn the Military Institute at Lexington in which the statute was standing, and the destruction of the building without first removing the statute, would of course have resulted in the destruction of the latter. It was therefore removed, and after the building was burned, Col. CAPEHART and many other officers urged that it should be brought to West Virginia. The Colonel thinks that while it is true that the men who erected the statute are now dead and in their graves, and had nothing to do with the present wicked rebellion, if they had been still living they would have done just as Gen. HUNTER did. It was in the hands of degenerate sons of worthy sires, who had no business with it, and this is represented to be the prevailing opinion among the officers and men of the command.

THE REBELS IN ROCKVILLE, MD.

Particulars of the Raid in Montgomery County—The Scenes at Rockville—Gens. Early and McCausland—What They Said—The Proposed Attack on Washington.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

ROCKVILLE, MD., Saturday, July 16, 1864.

After the engagement at Monocacy Junction on Saturday last, it appears that the whole rebel force turned aside from the Baltimore road and marched into this county. Their skirmishers advanced into this village on Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. They were driving a body of Union cavalry of about five hundred before them, and a few shots were exchanged in the streets. The advance was cavalry and mounted infantry, and after scouting some distance down the road to Washington, returned and bivouacked in the Fair grounds for the night.

Although the cavalry and all concurred in declaring that both BRECKINRIDGE and EARLY were in the rear, with a large force, and told of wonderful exploits to be performed, and wonderful things to be enacted in capturing Washington, and carrying the war to the North, it was not until Monday morning at 7 o'clock that the citizens could be made to believe that the movement was anything more than an extensive cavalry raid. From that time till a late hour in the day on Monday, the streets were blockaded with passing infantry, artillery and wagon trains. Nearly every regiment was headed by a band of music, which generally, as they marched through the town, discoursed fine music. Gen. EARLY arrived about 8 o'clock, and occupied the Clerk's office of the Court-house for a few minutes, in conversation with his officers. He is a stout man, of at least sixty years, with gray hair and beard, red face, and very round shouldered. His apparel, or rather his uniform, was of the commonest character, and had been much soiled and worn—his hat, for instance, being a high crowned drab slouch, adorned with a single dusty black feather. The General appeared to be all the time in deep, abstracted study. On his return on Wednesday morning—not from Washington—but from his position in front of the fortifications, I saw him sitting alone for an hour, on the piazza of the Montgomery House, of this place, with a map in his hand, which he appeared to be studying most intently. At breakfast he was heard to say that his orders were to exercise his own discretion about attacking Washington, and to express the opinion that it might have been taken at an immense sacrifice of life. At any rate, the gentleman to whom he thus spoke afterward told me that Gen. EARLY was evidently much depressed, and regarded the expedition as a failure. McCAUSLAND was the only other prominent officer I saw. He sat opposite to me at tea in the Montgomery House on Sunday night. He wore a worsted shirt, and had nothing to distinguish him from the men he commanded. He, too, was stern and taciturn, and I should think about forty years of age. Although he asked me a few questions about the size and population of the place, &c., I supposed him to be a private, until I afterward heard him called Gen. McCAUSLAND by a soldier, who invited him to take a cigar.

Many of the soldiers were bloated with extravagant notions with regard to the easy capture of the capital, and frequently could be heard to indulge in little controversies as to what buildings should be allowed to stand, and what should be destroyed. Others, however, were not so sanguine, and said they knew nothing of the intentions of their commanders.

On Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, the advance of the retiring army reached this village. From that time until 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning there was the incessant sound of bustle and rattle, which need not be particularly described to those who have tried to sleep and dream while large armies were passing. By 12 o'clock, BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, with the rear guard of the rebel army of invasion, had evacuated the village, and there was profound quiet. Its reign, however, was brief. Your correspondent began to wonder if it could be possible that after nearly two days' skirmishing in front of the fortifications, and the retreat of the rebel army, there was no cavalry to harass its rear and press it closely through the whole of its march. After a pause of twenty minutes, Union cavalry, splendidly mounted and equipped, rode briskly into town, and advanced, numbering several hundred men. And now I wondered again if it could be possible that only a few hundred cavalry had presumed to follow up and fall upon the rear guard of the rebel army, numbering, as it did, at least three thousand men. Soon it proved to be too true. Sharp firing commenced about three-quarters of a mile in the distance, grew suddenly more rapid and distinct, and the Union cavalry were on the retreat. Citizens fled from the streets and sought refuge in their houses and cellars. The collision of the dismounted men was now in front of their doors, and in their yards and gardens; rapid and repeated discharges were heard from every quarter, and the yells and cries of the combatants showed that the contest was not a little stubborn.

The skirmish went on for nearly two hours. It appears that the Union troops, who were under command of Col. LOWELL, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, gained some advantage in the beginning of the encounter, but the rebels rallied with reinforcements, and were finally left in possession of the town. Col. LOWELL's men fought with a very effective weapon—SPENCER's seven-shooting carbine—while the rebels used old muskets, and some even had shot-guns. The loss, consequently, was nearly equal—that of the Unionists being one man killed and five or six wounded; that of the rebels two men killed (one of them an officer, said to have been a Colonel) and four or five wounded. Many houses, trees, &c., were struck with balls, and, in three or four places, pools of blood told the sad story of fellow-Americans being engaged in mortal combat. A small guard of twenty or thirty held the town until 5 o'clock, and then, without further molestation, departed.

The Cruise of the Niagara.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The following are extracts from a private letter received in this city:

U. S. STEAMER NIAGARA,
ENGLISH CHANNEL, June 24.

To-day we saw the first land we have seen since we left New-York on the 1st day of this month. We have been cruising in the Atlantic Ocean ever since; have been as far North as Labrador and fished on the banks of Newfoundland. To-day we were boarded by a pilot-boat, and were informed that the *Alabama* had been sunk by the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, off Cherbourg. [Here follows an account of the action, which we omit.]

The pilot informed us that the *Florida* and *Rappahannock* are at Calais, and we are making as fast as steam and sail can carry us for that port, so perhaps we may be lucky enough to catch one of them there. We will reach Calais about 4 o'clock to-morrow evening.

We have had some rough weather in our passage, but we engineers did not have much work, as we sailed nearly all the distance from Newfoundland to the English Channel entrance. We are going now at the rate of fifteen miles an hour up the Straits of Dover, with all sail set, and the engines turning over like mad. All those off which are engaged in throwing ink at a terrible rate, as we expect to mail our letters at Calais to-morrow.

SUNDAY, June 26.

This morning, instead of going to Calais, we steamed through the Dover Straits, and are now on our way to Antwerp, a coast town of Belgium.

P. M.—We are at anchor in the Scheldt, and will not get up to that city till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock or thereabouts. The *Kearsarge* is to meet us there on the 30th of this month. She has twenty eight holes in her hull, and is obliged to go to Belgium to repair, as the English will not allow her to do it in any of their ports.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCONISTS.

Subjoined will be found two important decisions by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue relative to the inspection and duty on tobacco:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 9th inst., I have to say that tobacco manufactured prior to July 1, 1864, and in the possession of the manufacturer or his agent, is liable to the rates of duty imposed by the act of June 30, and the payment to the collector of a different rate of duty, in anticipation of an increased tax, and before any tax legally accrued, does not cancel the liability of the manufacturer to be assessed on his sales when they are made, and according to the rates prescribed by the new act.

Tobacco delivered under contracts made prior to July 1, 1864, is liable to be taxed according to the rates established by the new act. But the manufacturer is allowed to add to the price of his goods as much as will be equivalent to the duty subsequently imposed. See Section 97, Act of June 35, 1864, also Circular (special) No. 1. Yours respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Dep. Commissioner.

To HENRY A. WEAVER, Esq.,
U. S. Assessor, Pittsburgh, Penn.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1864.

SIR: The queston is, whether tobacco shipped to a commission house during the months of April and May, the tax having been then paid, is subject to any further tax, such tobacco remaining unsold on the first of July.

The old law (section 75) provided that upon certain articles therein enumerated, among which tobacco was included, certain duties should be levied, collected and paid, when produced and sold, manufactured or made and sold, or removed for consumption or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer. Upon the happening of either one or the other of these contingencies, the tobacco in question became liable to tax; if neither of them happened, then no tax had become due, and no attempt at payment would avail the party, or release him from any future liability, if the tax on this tobacco had not, under the provisions of the law, become due and payable before the 1st of July. Mr. —— could not, by advancing a sum of money equal to the then rate of tax, exempt such tobacco from the increased rate of tax provided by the law of June 30, 1864.

If, therefore, the commission house to whom this tobacco was sent were the agents of Mr. ——, the liability of the tobacco to duty had not accrued, and no tax was due at the time of such shipment, and there could be no legal payment of the tax.

Upon this question of agency the usual course of dealing adopted by the parties would have a strong bearing. If Mr. —— had before this shipped his tobacco to this house, and had at the time of such shipments returned such tobacco and paid the duty upon it, such course would be strong evidence that he did not consider or treat such commission house as his agents; for, if they were so, he was not liable to pay any tax until the tobacco was sold. On the contrary, if Mr. —— had shipped his tobacco to them, returning for duty only such as was sold by them, as it was from time to time sold, paying the tax on such parcels alone, the conclusion would be almost irresistible that he considered them, and they were actually his agents.

If they were not his agents, then the tax had legally accrued by the removal to their custody, and was properly paid on such removal, and there is no further liability under the new law.

The new law renders tobacco liable to tax when sold, consumed or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture, unless removed under bond as provided in section 90 of the act of June 30, 1864, under the instructions in the circular of July 6. (Special No. 1.)

As there is no allowance provided by law, similar to the allowance for leakage in the case of spirits, the party removing tobacco under bond must account for the amount stated in his bond. Yours respectfully, &c.,

JOHN J. LEWIS,
Commissioner.

HENRY A. WEAVER, Esq., Assessor 22d District Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rebel Wounded and Sick in Rode's Division Hospital, near Washington, D. C., July 13, 1864.

Dan'l A Ballen, 21st Georgia—chest.
Corol T C Turner, 12th Ga—knee.
Lieut U S Renfree, 12th Ga—arm, amp.
Capt A R Zachary, 12th Ga chest.
Lieut U G Thompson, 12th Ga—abdomen and arm.
J W Norton, 44th Ga—leg.
W L Brown, 21st Ga—shoulder.
Capt W J Bucks, 21st Ga—arm fractured.
D W L Mix, 61st Ala—chest.
L Bowman, 12th Ga—chest.
W P Bernard, 44th Georgia—chest.
W J Whitaker, 4th Ga—leg.
Jas B Hall, 4th Ga—chest.
Daniel Butts, 4th Ga—abdomen—died July 14.
T M Hydy, 30th N C—arms.
Geo. Hood, 14th N C—head.
Henry Demon, 30th North Carolina—head.
Corp A W Davis, 14th N C—foot amputated.
S W Hetncock, 2d North Carolina—typhoid fever.
N Benson, 45th N C—ankle
J R P Ellis, 43d N C—head.
J M Westbrook, 43d N C—pleurisy.
Lieut Z J Williams, 2d N C Battery—diarrhœa.
A Brigman, 53d N C—arm amputated.
Wm Fuqua, 45th N C—heel.
P M Amos, 45th N C—thigh amputated.
Haywood Wiggs, 43d N C—leg.
Lieut R M Martin, 45th N C—thigh fractured.
Thos N Jones, 45th N C—head.
H Howard, 61st Ala—leg.
M Blankenship, 12th Ala—head.
Hugh Frazier, 6th Ala—leg.
Jerry Wiseman, 6th Ala—leg.
Capt I M Awbry, 12th Ga—hip and abdomen.
I H Hickman, 12th Ga—knee joint.
Lieut J B Shepherd, 4th Ga—neck.
Lieut B T Persons, 4th Ga—ankle.
W A Phillips, 4th Ga—foot, amp.
M M Dunlap, 4th Ga—leg.
Capt J W Butts, 4th Ga—leg, amp.
F Jordan, 4th Ga—hip.
Capt Adam Graham, 12 Ga—leg, arm amp.
Calvin Blaylock, 14th North Carolina—typhoid fever.
E Reddeck, 30th N C—face.
Corp Elias Islay, 53d N C—thigh—died July 13.
Lieut E Vincent, 3d North Carolina—leg.
J T Moore, 45th N C—knee
Charles Layton, 45th North Carolina—chest.
Segrt William Eller, 53d N C—chest—died July 13.
Corp Saml Key, 2d N C Battery—shoulder.
James H Gillespie, 2d N C Battery—contusion.
Robt Martin, 60th Ga—arm.
J Y Cobb, 53d N C—leg.
S W Wilson, 53d N C—leg.
J S Knox, 53d N C—thigh.
Corp T B Tyson, 32d N C—arm amputated.
R Harris, 6th Ala—arm amp
John Chighizola, 3d Ala—shoulder.
W L C Lockwood, 6th Ala—chest.
Geo Simons, 61st Ala—arm amputated.
Leonidas Brewer, 61st Ala—shoulder.
E P Moore, 5th Ala—thigh.
U Stanson, 43d N C—pneumonia.
Jas Russell, 43d N C—debility.
L A Wood, 2d N C Battery—pneumonia.

Wounded, 58; sick, 7. Total, 75.

J. M. COVERT, Surgeon, in charge.
J. M. Covert, Surgeon, in charge.
D. P. Ramseur, Surgeon.
W. H. Barnes, Assistant Surgeon.
—— Burwell, Hospital Steward.
Rev. R. F. Evans, Chaplain.

Important to Enrolled Men.

The following questions were submitted to Provost-Marshal Gen. JAMES B. FRY by the Mayor of Paterson, to which answers have been received as given:

1. If substitutes are presented by enrolled persons, in anticipation of a draft, will they, if accepted, be credited on and deducted from any quota which may be assigned to the City of Paterson, upon a future call for troops or a future order for a draft?

2. If an enrolled person present a substitute, in anticipation of a draft, will he, upon the acceptance of the substitute, be exempt from military duty during the term of service of such substitute, if an alien or not liable to be drafted?

3. Can men, as such substitutes, be procured either for the army or navy?

The following are the answers received:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1864.

Respectfully returned to H. A. Williams, Mayor of the City of Paterson, N. J., through Col. R. C. Buchanan, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, Trenton, N. J.

1. A substitute for an enrolled man is credited, and, therefore, deducted from the quota of the locality he enlists in.

2. An enrolled man furnishing an alien as a substitute is exempt for three years—*i. e.*, the time of service of the substitute—unless the alien becomes a citizen, or declares his intention to become so, in which case the substitute is liable to draft, and his principal likewise.

A man may enlist in the army or navy for three years as a substitute. If in the navy, he must be 23 years old.

By command of the Provost-Marshal-General.

T. A. DODGE.

Capt. V. R. CORPS, in charge of the Enrollment Bureau.

Obituary.

JOHN T. HOPPER.

Mr. JOHN T. HOPPER, son of ISAAC L. HOPPER, the well-known philanthropist, died suddenly at his residence in Milton, Ulster County, Monday evening, at 11 o'clock. He had been building a house at Milton for his future residence, and was busily employed Saturday and Monday morning in transporting furniture to it from the landing on the Hudson River. About 11 o'clock he complained of oppression of the head, lay down to rest, and died a few moments afterward.

Mr. HOPPER was born in Philadelphia in 1815. In 1836 he was admitted to the bar. He shared in the strong Anti-slavery principles of his father, and was through life a firm and consistent friend of all benevolent objects. For twenty years past he has been the agent of the New-England Life Insurance Company for this City. Though of Quaker parentage, he believed in the vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union.

Appropriations for Fortifications.

The President having approved the act of Congress making appropriations for fortifications in different parts of the country, the following apportionments for the year ending June 30, 1865, are official:

Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New-York, $50,000.

Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot River, Maine, $100,000.

Fort at entrance of Penobscot River, (Fort Popham,) Maine, $100,000.

Fort on Hog Island ledge, (Fort George,) at Portland harbor, Maine, $100.000.

Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, $150,000.

Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine, $100,000.

New Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, New-Hampshire, $100,000.

Fort McClary, Portsmouth harbor, New-Hampshire, $50,000.

Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, $50,000.

Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, $20,000.

Permanent forts at New-Bedford harbor, Massachusetts, $100,000.

Fort Schuyler, East River, New-York, $25,000.

Fort at Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New-York, $150,000.

Repairs of Fort Columbus, Castle William, South Battery, Fort Wood and Fort Gibson, New-York harbor, $100,000.

New battery near Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, New-York.

Fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., $20,000.

Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y., $150,000.

Casemated battery on Staten Island, N. Y., $75,000.

Fort at Sandy Hook, New-Jersey, $125,000.

Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pa., $20,000.

Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Md., $100,000.

Fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va., $50,000.

Fort Wood, Hampton Roads, Va., $200,000.

Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland Sound, Fla., $100,000.

Fort at Ship Island, coast of Miss., $100,000.

Fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Bay, Cal., $50,000.

Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal., $90,000.

Land defences at San Francisco, $177,000; provided that no portion of the same shall be expended on other fortifications now in progress there.

Defences in Oregon and Washington Territory, at or near the mouth of Columbia River, $100,000.

It will be seen that the appropriations for forts in in New-York harbor amount in the aggregate to $545,000.

THE "NEWS" THEY GET IN CANADA.—The Buffalo *Commercial* has received a couple of extras published in Goderich, Canada, last week, from which we extract:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, 10 A. M., July 13,
BUFFALO, 11 A. M., July 13.

No telegraph or railroad communication with Washington.

Gen. EWELL is outside the city with 50,000 men, and has cut off all communication. Asks for an unconditional surrender of the city within two hours. If not surrendered in that time, it will be burnt.

No news from Northern Maryland this A. M. Gov. SEYMOUR left New-York last night for Washington with the City Guard, 967 strong.

People greatly excited on account of Washington—cannot get any troops into the city, or communication with it.

LINCOLN in Springfield, Illinois.

New-York Markets—Gold 375 to 380.

LATER TO-DAY.

The main body of the Confederates making for Washington. Baltimore captured. Great excitement in Buffalo yesterday and to-day. Churches all closed; the people crowding around the telegraph offices. This fight took place on Saturday. Gold closed 390.

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS AND THE THIRTY DAYS' SERVICE.—The companies of the rifle corps in this city having tendered their services to the Governor, under his late proclamation for thirty days' troops for service in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, have received the following response from the Adjutant-General:

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY,
TRENTON, July 18, 1864.

I am directed by his Excellency Gov. PARKER, to inform you that the militia raised for the defence of the District of Columbia has been disbanded, and that therefore the services of the companies will not be needed for the present. His Excellency further desires me to tender to you and the different companies his sincere thanks for the prompt and patriotic response to his call.

Very respectfully,
R. F. STOCKTON, Adjt.-Gen.

We learn that it is contemplated soon to call out the corps for an encampment of three or more days.
—*Newark Advertiser, July 19.*

MAJ.-GEN. HOWARD.—A private letter from Marietta, Ga., June 23, to a gentleman in Cincinnati, gives the following characteristic incident of Gen. HOWARD: "On the 23d of June, while the battle, or move forward, was going on, a young man, mortally wounded, was being taken back on a litter. Gen. HOWARD, who was riding by, stopped, inquired to what regiment he belonged; then dismounting, he took the boy (he was a mere boy) by the hand and conversed with him, there in the road, kneeling down by the litter, the others around doing the same, uncovering their heads. The General then offered a fervent prayer for the boy, after which he pressed his hand and kissed him. This shows the man we have as Corps Commander."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE, L. I.

WEDNESDAY, Suly 20.—Match for $250, (half forfeit,) mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

John Lovett named ro. g. Warrior	0	1	1
S. Crooks named s. g. Willey	0	2	Dis.

Time—First heat, 3:19; second heat, 3:15; third heat, 3:04½.

TO-MORROW'S TROT.

The renewal of the contest between *Lady Tompkins* (in harness) and *Stonewall Jackson* (to wagon,) which comes off at the Fashion Course to-morrow, is exciting great interest in trotting circles. (It will be remembered that the same horses trotted under the same conditions last Friday, when, after *Lady Tompkins* running away from *Stonewall*, and winning it with the most ridiculous ease, *Stonewall* achieved the balance of the race on his own terms, owing to the mare, from some cause or other, "cutting up ugly," and declining to show anything like her true power. On Friday, however, we are to have it "all over again," and as a large sum of money is dependent on the result, a most spirited contest may be anticipated.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SERIOUS CHARGE OF THEFT AND SWINDLING.—JACOB T. SMITH was arrested yesterday by Officer MCARTHUR, of the Second District Police Court, by virtue of a warrant issued on the complaint of HERMAN S. EMMONS, of No. 108 Greene-street. SMITH, it appears, is the proprietor of a saloon at No. 171 Spring-street. A short time since, EMMONS, as he alleges in his affidavit, saw an advertisement in one of the morning papers, which stated that any one depositing $100 at SMITH's place in Spring-street, would "receive steady employment and good wages." EMMONS made application, deposited the $100, and for a while received $5 per week. He further testifies that there was nothing doing at this place, and that he, and several others who had been induced to go there and deposit money on the pretence that they would be furnished with employment, had nothing to do but to walk around. Complainant further says that at different times, he was robbed in that place of money amounting in all to over $1,000; that a few evenings' since he went to SMITH's place with the sum of $147 in money in his pocket; SMITH invited him to drink, which he did, and afterward went to sleep on the lounge. When he awoke in the morning his money was all gone. He further swears that in his opinion SMITH's place is kept open for the sole purpose of swindling and theft. The accused was taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held to answer in the sum of $500 bail.

A MUSICIAN ARRESTED CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—MATHEW O'REARDON, a musician, aged twenty years, was taken into custody yesterday, by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, charged with having stolen a gold watch and chain valued at $400, from Mrs. ELIZABETH MERCILLIOTT, of No. 62 McDougal-street, on the 2d inst. The accused soon after pawned the stolen property at the loan office of J. S. McDUFF, No. 77 Bleecker-street, for $130. A few days since the prisoner informed the owner of the watch and chain that he was on the point of leaving for Chicago, and directed her to the place where they could be recovered. When Capt. JOURDAN was made aware of this state of things, he took prompt measures to secure both the thief and property. O'REARDON was taken before Justice DOWLING, and committed to the Tombs for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

A VETO.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, on Tuesday night, Mayor CLEVELAND sent in a communication vetoing a supplementary ordinance extending the time prohibiting the running of dummy cars in the streets of Jersey City for six months. The Mayor claims that this is a subterfuge of the dummy company for the purpose of gaining time to obtain the passage of a law by the Legislature to override the ordinance passed by the city. The veto was laid on the table.

COUNTY BOUNTY.—The chosen Freeholders of Hudson County have voted to pay the sum of $400 to each volunteer or substitute, on the call for 500,000 men just made by the President. The money for the purpose is to be raised on county bonds, made redeemable in ten, fifteen, and twenty years, at a rate of interest not to exceed seven per cent.

LAW REPORTS.

Is an Order Directing a Bank to "Deliver" Money to an Agent, Complied with by Giving the Agent Credit for the Amount?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Moncrief, Barbour and Garvin.

The Weedsport Bank vs. The Park Bank.—This action was brought to recover the proceeds of two drafts of the aggregate amount of $5,000, drawn by the plaintiff on the Mercantile Bank of this City, and by that bank paid to the defendant, as alleged, for the use of the plaintiff.

On the 23d and 28th of April, 1861, the Weedsport Bank sent to the Park Bank two drafts on the Mercantile Bank, one for $2,000 and the other for $3,000, for the purpose of paying two notes of Cook, Evarts & Co., for those amounts, falling due at the Park Bank. The drafts were accordingly collected by the Park Bank, but the notes were either paid by the makers or protested and returned. The proceeds of the drafts were therefore credited by the Park Bank to the Weedsport Bank. On the 2d of May, 1861, the Weedsport Bank, by its Cashier, wrote to the Park Bank a letter or order of that date, which was delivered to the Park Bank on the 4th of May, 1861, and which directed the Park Bank to "deliver" to C. W. Kellogg the two paid notes mentioned. This was done on the day of the receipt of the order. Kellogg was at that time a dealer and depositor with the Park Bank, and so continued to be until June, 1861, when his account was closed. During this time the amount of the $5,000 was drawn out by him. Subsequently, on the 9th of May the cashier of the Weedsport Bank wrote to the Park Bank, stating that he had drawn on the latter for the amount of the drafts, and requesting that the draft be honored unless the amount of the $5,000 had already been paid to C. W. Kellogg on the order of the Weedsport Bank. After a second note of inquiry from the Cashier of the Weedsport Bank, the Cashier of the Park Bank replied that they had paid the amount over to Kellogg on their order.

The case was referred to Hon. Murray Hoffman, who found in favor of the defendant, holding that payment to Kellogg by the defendant was payment to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff appeared and the questions were whether the placing of the $5,000 to Kellogg's account, to be drawn at his pleasure, discharged the defendant as if the $5,000 had been at once paid to him, and, not having so paid to him, whether the defendant was not bound to honor the draft of the plaintiff a few days subsequently.

On the appeal the appellants contended that what the Park Bank was directed to do, was to "pay" a debt owed by them to the plaintiff; that what they did do was merely to make a new debt, created upon the occasion, from the Park Bank to Kellogg; that the plaintiff's money was still in the Park Bank when the plaintiff's draft was received, and that being there, the order to pay Kellogg was revoked, and the defendant was bound to honor the draft.

The referee held that "Kellogg's responsibility to the plaintiff was in no way changed." The appellants urged that it was changed; that he was converted from an agent into a principal, and that they did not thereafter have the protection of the criminal as well as the civil law as against him.

The court now affirmed the judgment.

Elmore and Sweet for appellant; Townsend and Hyatt for respondent.

Guardian and Ward—A Grandmother's Claims Regarded.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice J. T. Barnard.

Matter of Mary F. Barnes, an Infant.—In this case a writ of habeas corpus was allowed, requiring Elizabeth Barnes to produce the body of Mary F. Barnes, an infant of four years of age. The petition alleged that the child was illegally detained by the respondent, F. T. Welden, and asked that the relator might be given its custody. It also set out that Welden had been duly appointed the infant's guardian by the Surrogate. Mrs. Barnes, the respondent, made return to the writ that she was the grandmother of the child, which was an orphan, and that it had been placed in her care and custody by the will of its father.

The case was stated in the TIMES of June 2. The Court now ordered the writ to be dismissed, and the child to be remanded to the care of its grandmother, holding that the interests and welfare of the child would be thus best protected.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Stephen Hill vs. Lynch et al.—Motion granted.

Sarah E. Barrett vs. Nelson D. Barrett.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Judstice Joseph T. Barnard.

Westheim vs. Anderson.—Motion granted.

Graham et al vs. Rogers.—Injunction continued, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 20, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. '81..R.	102¾	100	Cum. Coal Pref.	61¼
24,000	do	102¾	200	do	61
500	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	103	100	do	60¾
13,000	do	102	200	do	60¾
6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..R.	103	50	Metrop. Gas	125
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s. C.	104	125	Amer. Coal Co.	90
900	do.....Small	105	200	Mar. Min. Co.	41½
2,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr..C.	93	100	Copake Iron M.	6½
26,000	do	92¾	300	Bucks Co. Lead	¾
5,000	Ind. War Loan	99	100	Pacific M. S. Co.	280
10,000	Ind. State 5s	86	20	N. Y. Central	133
3,000	Ten. St. 6s. '90	57½	200	do b3	132½
1,000	Tenn. State 5s	48	200	Mich. Cen. R.	132¼
5,000	Mo. State 6s	66½	150	do	132
2,000	do	66½	100	Erie Railway..x-d	109
4,000	do	66	400	do	108⅞
4,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		500	do	108⅝
	Pac. R.	71	650	Hud. Riv. R.	126
6,000	do	72	100	do b20	126⅛
3,000	La. State 6s	72	100	do b10	125¾
10,000	Ohio & Miss.C.	47½	400	do	124¾
10,000	do	47½	100	Reading R.	131½
10,000	do	48	600	do	131⅜
10,000	do b30	49	300	do	131½
1,000	Erie 3d M. B.	129	200	do	131
1,000	do	128	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	82
500	Hud. R.1st M. Bs	117	200	do b10	82¾
3,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s,		400	Ill. Cen. Scrip	123¼
	1st M.	130	100	do b10	123⅜
1,000	Mich. So.S.F.B.	116	500	do	123
5,000	C.&N.W.S.F.B.	120	100	do	122¾
15,000	C.&N.W.1st M.	104	100	do b10	123¼
1,000	Chic. &Alt. In. B	80	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	106¾
15,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	105½	150	Chic. & N. W.	50
2,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	115	100	do	49¼
30,000	Mar.&Cin.1st M	106	300	do	49¼
1,000	Lack. & W. 1st M.	112	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	85½
15	Ocean Bank	97	200	do	85¼
200	Canton Co.	34½	100	do c	85
50	do	33¾	500	Chic. & R. I. R.	108¾
13	P., F. W. & C.	112¾	100	do b10	108⅝
100	do b30	113	800	do	108
200	do	112	100	Han. & St. J. Pref.	55

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U.S.6s.5-20s..C.	103¾	400	Hud. River R.	124
25,000	U. S. 6s.1-yr.C.	92¾	300	do	124½
5,000	do	93	100	do	124¼
2,000	Cal. State 7s	165	200	do b10	124¾
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	48	400	Reading R.	130¾
20,000	do	47½	200	do b3	131
200	Cumb. Coal Pref.	60	200	do	130⅞
100	do b10	60½	1600	do b30	133
300	Quicksilv. Min.	73	400	do s15	130¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	132	300	M. S. & N. I.	82
100	do s15	132	300	do	81¾
100	do s30	132	100	Ill. C.R. Scrip	123½
550	Erie Railway	108⅝	100	do	123⅜
100	Chi. & N.W.Pref	84	1000	Cleve. & Pitts.	107
100	do b30	86	350	Chi. & N.W.	49
500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	135	350	Chic. & R. I. R.	107½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.	132	150	M. S. & N. I. R.	82
200	Erie Railway..x-d	108⅝	100	do c	81¾
100	do c	108⅝	200	do b5	82¾
100	do s3	108½	200	do s3	82
300	do c	108⅜	100	do b5	82½
300	do	108⅝	300	Ill. Cen. R. x d	122¾
400	Reading R.	130¾	400	do s3	122¾
1800	do	130½	200	Cleve. & Pitts. c	106⅞
400	do c	130¾	900	do b3	107
200	do b3	130½	200	do c	106¾
200	do c	130¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	135
100	Chi. & N. W. b10	49½	100	Chi. & R. I. R. c	107
200	P., F. W. & C. s3	111¾	250	do	107½
100	Mariposa M. Co. b3	41	300	do	107
100	do b5	41½	200	do s3	107

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	48	200	Chi. & R. Isl.	107⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	132¼	100	do s3	107½
400	Erie Railway. x-d	108⅞	100	do b3	107¾
100	do b3	108¾	100	do	107⅞
200	do b3	109	300	do b3	108
1000	do	109	200	do	107⅝
300	Hudson Riv. R. s3	125½	100	do	107⅞
100	do	125	200	Ill. Cen. R. x-d	123⅜
700	Reading R.	131¼	200	do s3	123⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	82½	100	do b5	124
500	do	82¾	200	Clev. & Pitts	107½
200	do s3	82½	100	Cumb. Coal Co b10	61

WEDNESDAY, July 20—P. M.

As regards the wants of the National Treasury, and the plans of Secretary FESSENDEN, we can add nothing of a definite nature to what was given in our last. It was reported in the Street to-day that the honorable Secretary had decided to make an early offer of 7-30 Treasury Notes, (not legal tender,) such as the new Loan Act authorizes, to the public at par; but, up to the close of business hours, no official confirmation of this report had reached the City. In the course of a day or two Mr. FESSENDEN himself will doubtless make such a formal announcement of his financial policy as will satisfy all reasonable expectations, and allay popular anxiety on the subject. Possessing the confidence of the people in so eminent a degree as to elicit special commendation from the representatives of the Associated Banks of this very busy City, he can afford to take ample time to mature his plans, and deliberately shape his policy to suit the requirements of his Department.

The day has been an unusually dull one on the Street. The applications for financial aid from solvent borrowers at the banks and through the commission houses were very limited, and generally met at from 7@9 ₩ cent. per annum. Produce and merchandise paper of the speculative order, was in bad repute, and where discounted at all, was mercilessly shaved. Money lenders evidently distrusted it, or rather that on which it was based—extraordinarily reckless adventures in breadstuffs, provisions, groceries, &c. The banks, apprehensive of breakers ahead, were resolutely contracting their loan and discount lines. The Clearing-house business of the banks is rapidly diminishing in volume—the day's exchanges having been narrowed to $63,462,746, as against the daily average of $77,684,234 last week, showing a falling off of $14,221,488—a significant item.

Gold was quoted to-day at from 260@264 as extremes, closing heavily at 261½. The transactions in it were very light, the speculative inquiry having been particularly limited. Money has recently been too scarce and dear for active movements in any commodity not of prime necessity. Sterling Exchange was quite dull—the prevailing rates being 109½@109¾ in Gold, or an equivalent in Currency. The outward movement in Specie was insignificant—the *Asia*, from Boston, to-day, having only $5,400 on freight.

Operations in Stocks were much restricted, and the tendency of prices was generally downward, though the changes were not important, in Government Securities, State Stocks, Railway Shares, or the miscellaneous portion of the list. As the Money market worked somewhat easier toward the close of bank hours, there was a slight rally at the afternoon sessions of the Stock Boards, with apparently more disposition to purchase, but this soon vanished, and the whole market closed tamely. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, in comparison with the same hour yesterday:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861	102¾	102¾	Mich. Central	133½	131¾
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104¾	103¾	Mich. Southern	82¾	82¼
N. Y. Central	132½	132¼	Illinois Cen.	124¾	123¾
Erie	*109¼	109	Pittsburgh	107¾	107½
Erie Preferred	*110	110	Fort Wayne	112¾	*110
Hudson	126½	125	Rock Island	109¼	107⅞
Canton	34½	34¼	Reading	132⅜	131¼
Treas. Cer., new	93¾	93	Quicksilver	73	73
Toledo	135	135	Cum'land Coal	62¼	60
Northwest	50¾	49⅝	Mariposa	42¼	41¾
Ohio & M. Certfs	48	48	N. West Pref.	85½	85¼

*Dividend.

City Banks Stocks continued extremely dull. The following bids were made to-day:

New-York	116	Bank of the Rep.	104
Merchants'	108	Metropolitan	117
State of New-York	111	Continental	100
Commerce	105	Park	136
Ocean	97		

And the following for the Railway Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	117
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	123	Ill. Central, '75	115
N. Y. Convt. '76	132	Chi. & N.W. Int. Bonds	102
Erie 3ds, '83	127	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	104
Erie 4ths, '80	121	Tol. & Wab. Ext	105½
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	85
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	118	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	109
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	116½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Harlem 2ds, '64	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	117¾
Harlem 3ds '68	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	99
Mich. C. '69 & '72	130	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61½
Mich. C new 1sts, '82	136	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	114
Chi B. & Quincy	129	Chi. & Alt. Income	95
Mich. S. 2ds	104½		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $769,165, including for Customs, $187,000; total payments $1,483,756; total balance, $18,207,955.

We have been requested to call attention to the opinion of Judge BECKWITH, late of the Supreme Court of Illinois, concerning the Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company, which is published in our advertising columns this morning. That opinion maintains that these bonds have no legal existence in the State of Illinois; and as they have already been somewhat extensively sold in this market, the matter is of considerable importance, especially to those by whom they have been purchased.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) July 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-street.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the month of June, 1864, are as follows:

Passengers	$126,206 03
Freight	383,972 56
Mail	5,621 44
Express	5,254 68
Total	$521,054 71
Same period last year	359,888 30
Increase, 44.7 ₩ cent	$161,166 41

For second week in July, 1864:

Passengers	$29,185 62
Freight, &c	95,119 35
Total	$124,304 97
Same period last year	64,973 76
Increase, 91,3 ₩ cent	$59,331 21

For two weeks, ending July 14, 1864:

Passengers	$64,046 39
Freight, &c	169,085 92
Total	$233,132 31
Same period last year	140,872 87
Increase, 65.4 ₩ cent	$92,259 44

For six weeks ending July 14, 1864:

Passengers	$192,252 52
Freight, &c	561,934 50
Total	$754,187 02
Same period last year	519,524 89
Increase, 45.1 ₩ cent	$234,662 13

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 20—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 5,359 bbls. Flour, 225 bbls. Corn Meal, 114,461 bushels Wheat, 83,497 bushels Corn, 35,229 bushels Oats, 1,689 pkgs. Provisions, and 288 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 506 bbls., including 390 bbls. Pots, and 116 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is inactive at irregular prices.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at rising prices. Middlings, $1 63 ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 400 bales. Week's receipts, 2,100 bales; sales and resales, 4,300 bales; exports, 998 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, and holders, desirous to realize, have been obliged to accept lower prices, the market, however, closing with rather more firmness. Sales, since our last, amounted to 18,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$10 25; poor to choice Extra State at $10 25@$11, and for August delivery at $11 50@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 75@$11 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 25@$10 25
Extra State	10 25@ 11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00@ 12 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	10 75@ 11 25
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	11 30@ 12 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@ 12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 50@ 14 50

Southern Flour is less active and declining to-day. Sales, since our last, 1,700 bbls., at $10 60@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 for good to fancy brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 850 bbls. extra at $10@$12 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce, quiet and nominal. Corn Meal is in moderate request, closing at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 25@$8 35 for Caloric, Atlantic, Fairfax and Brandywine ₩ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Also, 25 puncheons Brandywine at $39.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand at a reduction of 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 134,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 68@$2 73; Red Western at $2 55@$2 65; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 05@$2 58; Milwaukee Club at $2 40@$2 55; Chicago Spring at $2 30@$2 52½ ₩ bushel. Corn is again brisker and firmer. Sales since our last, 81,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 63 for new and $1 63@$1 64 for old mixed Western ₩ bushel. Rye continues very quiet at $1 90@$1 95 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 96c.@98c.; Western at 98c.@$1, the latter an extreme. State at 97c.@99c., cash. Barley is quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River has been in fair request at $1 10@$1 85 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at 15c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for choice, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are inquired for at $1 75 ₩ thousand.

MOLASSES—Is in request and held firmly.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 60@$3 70 ₩ gallon. Tar at $19@$22 ₩ bbl. Resin at $42 50@$57 50 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continues inactive at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 53; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 33; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 75@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 53c.@55c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@89c. free, and 84c.@85c., in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much depressed, to-day, speculative holders having been quite eager to realize, and prices have declined materially. The demand has been at the reduced rates. Sales since our last, 7,800 bbls., in lots, at $41 50@$43 75, closing at $42 50 for New Mess; $40@$41 for Old Mess; $39 for Prime Mess, and $37 50@$39 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 18c.@19c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders ₩ lb.; sales of 180 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is heavy to-day; sales since our last, 4,600 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 19½c.@20¼c. Beef is in demand at $26@$30 for Mess, $18@$24 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Prime Mess $34@$36 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams $27@$29 ₩ bbl. Butter has been in request at 35c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for choice State, and 32c.@40c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 17c.@24c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Are inactive, including Clover at 17c.@18c. ₩ lb.; Rough Flax at $3 65@$3 75; Timothy at $3 90@$4 25 ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Are in limited demand and rather heavy. Sales since our last, 310 hhds., including Porto Rico at 22½c., and Cuba Muscovado at equal to 20½c.@22c., ₩ lb. Refined sugars continue in moderate request, at 23½c.@30½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 156,000 lbs., at 19½c.@20¼c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet since our last; sales, 118 hhds. Kentucky at 27c.@42c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $1 72@$1 76 ₩ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were effected to-day, at rather firmer rates. There were 601 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d.; 42,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d.@5d.; 21,000 bushels Corn at 4¾d.@5d.; and, by steamer, 1,500 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; 14,000 bushels Wheat at 8d.; 3,800 boxes Cheese, and 100 pkgs. Butter at 60s.; 50 boxes Bacon at 35s. For Cork and orders, a Mech. bark with 17,000 bushels Wheat at 5s. 6d.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 20.

FLOUR quiet, only a few hundred bbls. sold; Superfine at $9 50; Extra at $9 75@$10 50. WHEAT dull and slow of sale, but prices unaltered. CORN quiet; sales 2,500 bushels Yellow at $1 70. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged; Quercitron bark, No. 1, at $50. WHISKY firm; Pennsylvania, $1 75; Western held higher. PETROLEUM very dull, but prices unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 20.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 101½; Reading Railroad, 66⅝; Morris Canal, 95; Long Island Railroad, 46; Pennsylvania Railroad, 73½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton	
Etna	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.	
Peruvian	July 23	Quebec	Liverpool.	
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.	
New-York	July 30	New-York	Southampton	
Edinburgh	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.	
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.	
Olympus	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool.	
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton	
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool.	
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.	
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton	
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool.	
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.	
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.	
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton	
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.	

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	July 5	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	July 7	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangeroo	July 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Marathon	July 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Liberty	July 21	New-York	Havana.
Havana	July 21	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	July 23	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Northern Light*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4 45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

DEAR VIRGINIA—HEARD FROM OUR friends in F. D yesterday; all well. I have not yet got leave to go there; hope soon to succeed. Letters from Mr. P. N—— and Mrs. Au——; well; prospects bright. E. H. C——.

Richmond and Petersburgh papers please copy

INFORMATION WANTED OF ELIZA ROSS, who was engaged at Castle Garden on TUESDAY, the 5th day of July, and has not since been heard of. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her sister, MARGARET ROSS, No. 162 West 22d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOUNTAIN PEN—NO INKSTAND REQUIRED—One filling will write 12 hours. Also, all other styles of Gold Pen; send stamp for circular. G. F. HAWKES, Sole Manufacturer, No. 64 Nassau-st., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1; Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON originated the use of the gas, and has administered it to 2,000 patients, the past year, without a single accident or failure. Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,
NO. 394 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The members of this company being superior practical workmen is a guarantee that Pianos of our make are not surpassed by those of any establishment in this country or Europe.

We invite with confidence the musical and artistic public to thoroughly test the merits of our instruments.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A CHORISTER WANTED AT PORT CHESTER.—Any one wishing to spend the Sabbath out of town may find a situation by applying at No. 315 Broadway, or addressing Box No. 2 112 Post-office.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO-Forte, with their sole Patent Iron Rim and Plate, warranted perfect in every particular. For sale at the depot, No. 748 Broadway

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

MRS. MRS. UNION. MISS LOVE.

WEDDING CARDS,
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc.,
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

TO BRASS FOUNDERS.
FOR SALE—3,000 pounds ingot brass for castings.
G. DE WITT & BRO.,
No. 104 John-st.

FOR EXPORT—WALKER'S POCKET CLOTHES RACK is the best selling "Yankee Notion" to export to any part of the world. It is a full sized clothes rack, which can be folded up and carried in a coat pocket.
Manufactured solely by the patentee.
ALEX. J. WALKER, No. 9 Platt-st.

FOR SALE—A SETTER DOG, 3 YEARS OLD, very handsome, thoroughly broken, staunch, and a retriever. Price $150. To be seen at HENRY'S stable, 27th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY FINE FRENCH plate gilt-frame pier mirrors; plate 100x32. Will be sold low by H. C. COOKE, No. 16 Dey-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor, over Park Bank.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OMNIBUSES. INQUIRE of JAS. S. MCINTYRE, corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C MEARS, No. 221 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

A LATE PRINCIPAL OF A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL, for boys, having a large patronage, desires to form a connection with a gentleman, having a similar school, which he wishes to enlarge. Address C., Post-office Box No. 3,505, New-York, with real name. Communications confidential.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT FEMALE TEACHer for a young ladies school in Brooklyn. Address G. H., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, stating qualifications and place of residence.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ECONOMIZing young woman, as cook and laundress, or general house-servant, in a gentleman's family; is a good baker; wages not so much of an object as a nice place; has no objection to the country; has good testimonials. Call at No. 143 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITuation in a gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches, soups, game, desserts and all kinds of pastry; highest testimonials from her last employers. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 354 9th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; can sew on sewing machine; is willing to make herself useful; references from her last employer. Call at No. 199 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, bread and pastry; no objections to go to the country; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and good plain cook; can be seen for two days at No. 179 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing, and a little chamberwork if required, or see to grown children; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A WOMAN, TO go out by the day to wash, iron, or house-clean, or as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Please call at or address No. 1,416 Broadway, top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as good plain cook, washer, ironer, &c.; is a good baker; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 388 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; wishes to go to the country. Call at No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as chambermaid, and waitress, or to take care of children; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen at 116 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as first-rate seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; willing to go the country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A house to take care of, or to sew out by the week, or as stewardess on a steamer. Can be seen at No. 628 6th-av., in the fancy-store, between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to the country; understands milk and butter and all kinds of baking. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st; the best of reference.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT COACHMEN, grooms, gardeners, porters, farm hands, servants, laborers, boys, or any kind of female help, can be immediately suited at the large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, BY A young man about 18 years of age, who has been employed for the last 18 months in a wholesale drug store, and who can bring good recommendations from his late employers. Address L. H., Box No. 124 *Times* Office, stating nature of business.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man, (no family,) who understands his business in all its branches; is perfectly competent to take charge of hot and cold graperies and green-houses, as well as flower and vegetable gardens. Address A. B. B., care of Young & Elliott, seedsmen, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; the country preferred; has good reference, and is willing to make himself useful. Address a note to R. Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEWLY-MARried man and wife—man as coachman or plain gardener, and wife as chambermaid, nurse or waitress; both understand their business thoroughly; country, if possible. Address J. J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEADGARDENER by a professional man; works himself; has a small family; would manage the farm and board the hands if needed. Apply to Editor of *Scottish American*, No. 37 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man of ample experience in this country; satisfactory references given. Call on or address M. D. C., at Fleming & Davidson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT coachman and groom; is a careful driver, and willing to make himself useful; country preferred; best of reference. Address T. McG., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BOOKSTORE. A wide-awake, enterprising man, thoroughly competent to take charge of the buying and selling in the retail department of a New-York bookstore; no one without considerable experience either in the wholesale or retail book business need apply. Address Box No. 4,111 New-York Post-office, stating age, references and salary expected.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT CHRIStian man, to aid in an institution in this City; one who has had some experience in the management of boys with some business knowledge, preferred. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,700 General Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN, who is honest and faithful, who writes a plain business hand and resides in Brooklyn. Address with reference, and salary expected, H. L. P., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY FOR OFFICE WORK, FROM 16 to 18 years old; must reside with parents, and have good references. Apply to
CHAS. BROMBACKER, No. 77 Ann-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN AS WAITERS IN an ice cream saloon; also, two men to make ice cream, at No. 171 Atlantic-st., corner Clinton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A WHOLESALE and retail store. Address, with reference, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,290, Post-office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN somewhat acquainted with the retail drug business may find employment at the Medicine Chest Warehouse, No 104 Cherry-st. No services required evenings or on the Sabbath.

BOY WANTED.—A STOUT, ACTIVE, HONEST boy, (colored boy preferred,) who can take care of a horse, wash a carriage, and do chores. No lazy boy need apply to J. T. BECKWITH, No. 282 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, being satisfied that the fire which recently destroyed the steamer *John Potter* was caused by design, hereby offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who so caused the fire, said amount to be paid on conviction. GEO. B. RAYMOND, Agent.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

NO SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 503 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c.. at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—Romeo and Juliet.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Bohemian Girl.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The French Spy—Devilish Good Joke.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year....$3 00|Five copies 1 year.$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00|Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00|Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00|Ten copies 1 year...15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year..........25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

First Ward.—Mr. W. H. Beeching is the only authorized Carrier of the First Ward. Subscribers who have not received their papers will be served by him, on sending their names to this office.

To Readers of the Times.

On and after to-day, until further notice, the price of the New-York Times will be Four Cents for each single copy. To mail subscribers, $10 per annum; including Sunday morning edition, $12. This increase is rendered absolutely necessary by the enormous and constant advance in the price of white paper, and, indeed, of everything else that enters into the manufacture of a newspaper. It is intended only to meet a temporary difficulty, which, we hope, will not be of long continuance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Government has official information from Gen. Sherman, to the effect that his army crossed the Chattahoochee at several different places, and that the movement was made with such facility as to surprise the enemy, and his resistance was therefore feeble. Our cavalry was at once sent to operate on the railroad east of Decatur, the object being to cut off all communication between Atlanta and Augusta, thus preventing the reinforcement of Johnston. Our main army was within a few miles of Atlanta. Gen. Bragg had arrived at Atlanta, with a view, it was believed, of exercising a special supervision over the further movements of the rebel army.

The news from Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition is very cheering in its character. Gen. Washburne sent him out with orders to find Forrest, bring him to bay, and whip him, all of which it seems he did in the most gallant manner. Forrest was found and defeated in three different battles with a loss of over two thousand. Our loss was very small. Gen. Smith was bringing back everything in good order. The rebel Gen. Faulkner was reported killed.

The total number of prisoners captured from the rebels during the recent invasion is reported by the Provost-Marshal of Washington at 407.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Baltimore *American* says that a very considerable portion of Gen. Ricketts' command were for several days encamped in Druid Hill Park, in that city, and it is to the credit of both men and officers that they took pleasure in the beauty of the place, and sedulously protected it from the slightest damage. Gen. Ricketts said that his men could appreciate such a beautiful resort as thoroughly as any citizen of Baltimore, and his soldiers showed that their commander understood them. Not a tree was cut down, a road injured, or any part of the grounds disturbed, and it has not unfrequently occurred that a large pic-nic party has left more signs of their presence than these soldiers did after several days' occupancy. The fact is creditable to these veterans of the Sixth Corps, and ought to be known.

Mr. Aiken, the wealthy proprietor of the estate on James River known as Aiken's Landing, which was formerly used as the base of exchange, who has lately been suspected of violating his parole in favor of the rebels, was recently detected by the following plan: A man on one of the gunboats went to Aiken's house, pretending that he wanted to desert to the enemy, and asked Aiken's assistance to help him within their lines. Aiken readily acceded to this, and was caught. The arrest was effected by Capt. J. W. Sanderson, of the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery, and was successfully carried out. It is believed that Aiken has been in the habit of passing people through our lines.

The public debt to-day amounts to $1,796,203,366 94. This is an increase of about $56,000,000 since June 28, and of only $169,797 60 during the past week. The amount of fractional currency is increased a little short of $300,000 within the same time, while that portion of debt bearing no interest has decreased over $21,000,000.

Gen. Wool authorizes the Troy *Times* to contradict the statement of the Baltimore *American*, that Harry Gilmore, the raider, was released from Fort McHenry by Gen. Wool. The *Times* says: "Capt. Harry Gilmore, called Maj. Gilmore, a prisoner confined in Fort McHenry in 1862, was released from confinement by the authorities at Washington, and afterward, it is presumed, exchanged as a prisoner of war."

Col. Daniel McCook, (acting Brigadier,) of the celebrated fighting McCook family of Ohio, died on Sunday at Cincinnati, of wounds received at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. Col. McCook was wounded while charging the earthworks. He is the fourth of the McCook family who have been killed since the rebellion—the father and three sons—and what is most singular, all have been killed or died in the month of July.

It is believed that John Wilson, Ex-Commissioner of the Land Office, and for some time at the head of the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, will be appointed Register of the Treasury, vice Crittenden, resigned, to take effect August 1.

Gen. Sherman protests against the entrance of recruiting agents into his department, claiming that they will swell the number of idle noncombatants without rendering any commensurate service.

The opinion of Commissioner Osborn, in the case of Mr. Henderson, late Navy Agent, was received at this office for publication on Tuesday afternoon, but was subsequently withdrawn for revision, and was not returned. Commissioner Osborn has now determined not to allow its publication—taking the ground that he is not really called upon to render an opinion at all, having committed Mr. Henderson to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The extreme figures for gold yesterday were 260@264, and the closing rate 261¼, with a very dull market. Stocks were inactive, and, in the main, heavy. Money was somewhat cheaper to solvent borrowers, but was not in much request. Foreign Exchanges were nominal.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was on a less extensive scale. Flour, Wheat and Hog products were quoted lower. Corn, Oats, Cotton and Whisky firmer. Freights were rather quiet, with 601 vessels of all classes in port.

Address by the Congressional Opposition.

Forty-three Opposition members of Congress have united in an Address to the people, to show that—to use their own words—"there is good reason for changing the Administration and policy of this General Government." They make the production stretch through near ten newspaper columns—thus avowing the extreme difficulty of the work. We have read it all! It is a dog-day job, that would be the death of nine men out of ten. It is for our physician to be told how we feel; our readers will ask what we found.

We will tell them what we found—though the most curious part, by long odds, is what we did not find.

First, we found the broad complaint that the Administration has had for three years the predominance in every department of the Government, and that this entirely is "a capital mischief," the whole tendency of unchecked power being toward abuse. Hereupon it is reasoned that this "uncontrolled party domination" ought to be given to the Democratic party, whose great merit has been that it "always subjected itself cheerfully, thoroughly and constantly, to all the rules and limitations of the fundamental law." Now, considering that this rebellion was commenced under a Democratic Administration, and that an absolute majority of the party have personally committed themselves to it with arms in their hands, this claim is so whimsically preposterous, that it may be laughed at even with the thermometer at ninety.

Next we find a statement that the main strength of the party of the Administration lies in the States which voted against Mr. Jefferson in 1800, and against Mr. Madison in 1812. This, if it mean anything, is an invidious reference to New-England. But the *main* strength of the party of the Administration is not in New-England. *Not one quarter* of the popular vote or of the electoral vote which put Abraham Lincoln into the Presidential chair came from New-England; *nor a quarter* of the aggregate popular majorities for the Union party in the last State elections.

Following this misrepresentation are specific charges against President Lincoln. He is accused of sending soldiers home to vote who did not vote the Opposition tickets, discriminating against the regiments who would have voted for their ticket, when in fact there are no such regiments. He is accused of interfering with the elections in the Border States, whereby "thousands of qualified persons were prevented from voting at these elections." By protecting the polls from violence, President Lincoln emphatically did coöperate in excluding hundreds in those States, if not thousands, who would not take the oath of allegiance, and who were in notorious sympathy with the rebels. These people had already sent their representatives to Richmond.

President Lincoln is also condemned for his Amnesty Proclamation, whereby one-tenth of the loyal men of a rebel State may reconstruct the State. But the Address avoids saying whether disloyal men should assist in reconstructing the State, or whether the State should remain under military rule without reconstruction. The real question in these reclaimed States is between the rule of a rebel majority, the rule of the loyal minority, or a military rule without any popular power whatever. It is a question which the Address does not and dare not meet, except by objection to the rule of a minority, which, of course, is not desirable in itself, but is better far than either of the other alternatives.

President Lincoln is next condemned for raising troops by conscription, a resort without example in the history of the United States, and of doubtful constitutionality. To this it need only be answered that compulsory drafting was recommended by President Madison in the last war with England, and that President Madison understood the Constitution, inasmuch as he was one of its chief framers. President Lincoln is next found guilty of employing black soldiers. But this is treated very gingerly, the *gravamen* of the crime being made to consist rather in giving these soldiers equal pay with the white soldiers. This adjustment of the pay of black soldiers was made not by President Lincoln, but by Congress. If the blacks fight well, they ought to be well paid, and a just people will not complain of it. Thus far, the liberal pay which has been determined upon for these soldiers has been justified by their fighting.

President Lincoln is next condemned for establishing a paper money system. No attempt is made to show how this war could be an exception to all other great wars, in not requiring paper money. With characteristic regard for the national credit, the declaration is volunteered that this system will probably result in a crash, "the ruin of which cannot be overstated." The prophecy comes from the same spirit that would deny the war its indispensable means of maintenance.

The next charge brought against President Lincoln is, that his foreign diplomacy has been "feeble, pretentious and offensive," and has thereby opened the way to foreign intervention. To this absurd charge, it is enough to say that in the first stage of the war the greatest of all dangers was foreign intervention, and that this danger has since gradually grown less, until it has now disappeared altogether. In this undeniable fact is found a complete vindication of President Lincoln's foreign policy.

This part of the subject exhausted, a picture is then presented of "dangers beyond the war," if Republican rule is continued. These are declared to be tyranny over the "subjugated" States—corruption on account of the vast increase of civil officers—a new Southern revolt and a foreign war—and the degeneracy of the white race by amalgamation. The people will deal with these matters when the proper time comes. At present their concern is with the war, and not with what it may be imagined will follow it.

The rest of this remarkable effusion is made up of an essay on what should be "the policy of the Opposition." It is held that there should be no recognition of negro equality,—no further debasement of the currency—that the troops hereafter to be raised should be obtained through the agency of the State Governments, and be officered by State authority—that the States shall stand after the war as they did before it, "except as to changes which may be agreed upon between or among them"—that if the Constitution is amended, it must be so as further to limit Federal authority, and to provide against the uncontrolled domination of sectional parties, and to make the great body of public officers appointable for fixed terms, and not to be removed except for cause.

Some of these propositions are bold enough, and show the tendencies of this spurious Democracy in a striking way. But they are all foreign to the real vital question now before the people. Upon the point *whether the war should or should not be prosecuted until the rebellion is subdued into a submission to the Federal Constitution*, the signers do not declare themselves. Nothing can be found on the subject save a few vague terms of no practical import. These men seem to have deluded themselves into a belief that this question can be dodged. The notion is absurd. This is the very question which, above all others, the people will insist upon deciding in the Presidential election. If every charge against President Lincoln in their Address were true, instead of false, this question would still be the chief public concern. It is as damaging not to meet it at all, as to meet it in a spirit of concession to the rebels. The party that does either cannot prosper.

An Anglo-Rebel View of Grant's Position.

We published some days since an article from the *Georgia Constitutionalist* on Grant's position before Richmond, which was interesting, as confirming our views of the straits into which that position compelled the rebels. We find these views fortified also from another quarter, and one, too, whose confirmation is strong, because nothing favorable to us is to be looked for there. We refer to an article in the *Index*, the rebel organ in London. The article was written, it is true, upon the news that Petersburgh was in our hands, and is more despondent on that account than it had reason to be from actual facts. The writer, assuming that Grant held Petersburgh, proceeded to discuss his future movements, arguing that he would move on the line of railroad, by which he would have "at any rate secured this advantage that he has interrupted one line of Lee's communications with the South." Then, after discussing the strength of Drewry's Bluff, he proceeds:

> "It remains to be seen, however, whether the Federals are strong enough to spread over the country south of Richmond, and destroy Lee's communications with the South. At Petersburgh they are in dangerous proximity to the Danville line of railroad, and a dashing cavalry leader ought to render that line almost useless to the Confederates. In that case, the only road open would be the Virginia Central, which is alleged to be threatened by Gen. Hunter; and if Grant should be able to maintain his position south of Richmond through the Summer and Autumn months, Lee would inevitably run short of supplies. But we can hardly suppose that Grant contemplates such a lengthened stay before Richmond, or that, with Washington open to a Confederate incursion, he will move very far from his gunboats on the James."

Though Grant did not seize Petersburgh, he nevertheless interrupted the line of communications with the South. Since the time this was written, "a dashing cavalry leader" has rendered the line of the Danville road useless, temporarily, to the rebels, and the Virginia Central has been not only "threatened," but damaged by Gen. Hunter. Moreover, there seems to be thus far no reason why Grant will not be able to "maintain his position south of Richmond through the Summer and Autumn months," if need be, or even longer yet. This writer confirms the view of the *Constitutionalist* that in that case Lee would run short of supplies, and be compelled to choose between an assault upon Grant in his trenches, or abandoning Richmond to its fate.

The *Index* having thus been compelled to admit the danger to the rebels of Grant's position, proceeds to discuss what the rebels may do. It fancies that the Confederate iron-clads may by a naval battle get the control of the James River, in which case Grant's army could never get back to the North, and that Lee has the opportunity of "striking a crushing blow at Hunter, or of pushing northward boldly" into our territory; and it adds that, "in either case, Grant could not long maintain his position south of Richmond." But no "crushing blow" was struck at Hunter, and though a fraction of Lee's army did march "northward boldly," Grant maintains his position and shows no sign whatever of giving it up, unless to go to a new and yet more dangerous one; and the mere fact of his maintaining that position is felt by this writer to be so important, that he says that "the defeat of Sherman, involving as it probably would, the loss of the whole of Tennessee, would be made light of in the North, if Grant maintained his position." But Sherman has not been defeated. "On the contrary quite the reverse." His successes in Georgia, however, will not make us overlook the very great advantage which we maintain as long as Grant keeps his deadly grasp upon Richmond from the South. Lee will leave no plan untried to make him loose it, in some other way than by a direct attack upon him. It must be the duty of our officers to see to it that every other means which he is able to use is frustrated, until he does run short of supplies and is driven to make the choice between abandoning Richmond or striving to save it by throwing himself upon Grant's works. And when he does make that choice, we hope he may choose the latter horn of the dilemma.

The Rebellion and British Party Politics.

We presume there is abundant circumstantial evidence to show that Lord Palmerston owes his majority in the Commons, on the late party test vote, to the desire of the great Liberal element in his following to avoid an open quarrel with the United States. But for the fear—almost approaching to certainty—that Lord Derby and Lord Malmesbury are so far committed to the London Secessionists, and especially to the cause of Free-trade in privateering as interpreted by Laird, that their accession to power would be followed by an open violation of the existing neutrality laws such as they are—but for these contingencies, we say, there can be no question that the House of Commons would have formally recorded its censure upon the timid, vacillating, and deceptive conduct of the Foreign Office in its dealings with Denmark.

There is nothing in the whole snarl of European politics that the great intelligent body of the British people find to concern them half as much as the maintenance of peace, if not also of a cordial understanding with this country. Rather than endanger this, the entire Liberal vote would undoubtedly be cast for the Palmerston-Russell Ministry, were they compelled to appeal to the people in a general election—much as the sheer aimlessness of their foreign policy may otherwise be condemned. We have evidence of this in the complexion of the vote recorded in the House of Commons. The Forsters, the Cobdens, the Baxters, the Brights, and the entire "non-conformist" party, voted with Ministers—loud and strong as have been the remonstrances of the best portion of the Liberal daily and weekly press against the treatment meted out to Denmark.

No doubt the vote was influenced in part by the conviction that the policy of Lord Malmesbury, as the head of the Foreign-office, so far from taking a more decided tone in the face of the pretensions of Germany, would have twisted itself into the traditional groove of pure, unadulterated toryism. But all this would fail to account for the unexpected strength of the Ministerial vote. Over and over again, as in the China war, (during Lord Palmerston's first term as Premier,) or as in the management of the Crimean war, Lord Palmerston's following has deserted him for less cause than formed the basis for the late motion of censure. The same desertion would have taken place now had there been no war in this country. And to his Blairgowrie speech, and the quasi penitential acts which followed that speech, prompted as these were by the firm but courteous remonstrances of our Minister in London, Lord Russell may consider himself and his party chiefly beholden, if they get a new five-years' lease of power.

A Hint to the Border Towns.

We would respectfully recommend to those citizens of Hagerstown, Frederick, Greencastle and Chambersburgh, who are annually plundered by rebel raids, the following instructive occurrence: Gen. Wilson recently led a corps of some six thousand cavalry on one of his destructive expeditions. His horsemen are among the bravest men of the national army, the terror of the rebels, and truly a formidable force. They swept on, harrying and destroying, till they reached the Staunton Bridge, near the Roanoke. If they had crossed this, almost the whole of North Carolina would have been open to them; or if they had burnt it, one of the most important links of rebel communication would have been destroyed. Even a delay there exposed them to the risk of capture on their return. The rebels had collected on the other side of the bridge some six hundred militia, and as many old soldiers, with three pieces of artillery. We had 6,000, with sixteen pieces. After some lively skirmishing, Gen. Wilson found that we could not carry the bridge by storm without considerable loss, and that an artillery fight would take too much time, so he was compelled to retreat. He could, indeed, have flanked the position, but that would have cost two days' time, and given the enemy a chance to concentrate in his rear. So three cannon and a few hundred men drove off this brave and active little army, and the delay brought our cavalry back, just so as to fall into the rebel trap at Ream's Station.

It should be remembered that with raids and invasions, *time* is everything. If but a day's delay can be occasioned by a few determined men, the whole expedition can be broken up. It is a mistake to suppose that militia can do nothing whatever against veterans. Behind intrenchments, militia are very formidable. Militia fought Bunker Hill, and only recently it was mainly citizen soldiers that saved Petersburgh from Kautz' and Gillmore's attack.

Let every one of these border towns throw up a few intrenchments at the first defensive spot on the roads leading to them, or near the Potomac fords, get a few old cannon from the War Department, drill their citizens in artillery practice, and then try what a little old-fashioned courage will do toward defending their homesteads and farms. We have no sort of doubt that the militia of Maryland and Pennsylvania could thus make their soil substantially an inviolate soil for the rest of the war. The line of the Potomac ought to be a grand line of defence, and we do not see why almost every ford could not be commanded by artillery from the neighboring hills, in earthworks manned by citizen soldiery.

If these States do not take some such steps, they will be open every season to a grand raid from their needy Southern neighbors; their business will be broken up annually, their houses and barns plundered, and great disgrace thrown on the manhood of their population and the discretion of their rulers.

Progress of Recruiting—Official Returns Wanted.

It would be satisfactory for the public to receive some regular official statement of the progress of recruiting at the different agencies. If the Provost-Marshal-General is not now put in possession of regular weekly, or semi-weekly returns of the number of new recruits reported at the offices of his various deputies, he ought to order these returns. And after they have been summarized, they should be regularly communicated to the public, say once a week, through some official or semi-official organ, so that they may be copied into the press generally and circulated among the people.

We suggest this not for the mere purpose of gratifying public curiosity, but first that each district, being officially apprized of the work before it, as the fifty days' term of grace draws to a close, might have a steady incentive to the daily task of filling up its quota. And next we suggest these official reports in order to supply us with a practical commentary upon the amended Conscription Act. It is all-important that we should know whether that act is more or less promotive of volunteering than the act which it supersedes. So great is the difference between an army filled with unwilling conscripts and a splendid volunteer force, such as stood in front of the rebel armies East and West at the opening of the present campaign, that we consider whatever legislation tends to the repression of volunteering, or reduces it to a mere game of speculation between ravenous bounty brokers and a class of untrustworthy and inferior substitutes, is impolitic, is dangerous, is ruinous.

Let us not be in haste to say that such is in any degree the tendency of the actual Conscript Law. But let us not be blinded as to its merits and its practical operation by a concealment of such returns as will show the positive progress made. If volunteers are not to be had under the same inducements as were offered by our County Volunteer Committee, when it previously set its machinery in motion in anticipation of the last draft; if five men were to be had formerly, where one is to be found willing to volunteer to-day, we must find a reason for the change. We shall not find that reason in the absorption of the fighting material, at least of New-York; for between returned soldiers, patriotic young men resident in the City, the steady stream of citizens from the rural districts which is constantly discharging itself into all such great centres as New-York, and the great influx of robust emigrants likely to be open to treat for such bounties as are offered, we have men and muscle enough to fill our quota three times over.

If then, out of such a population we fail to get the material we want without the aid of the conscript officer, there is no official logic in the world that can avert the conclusion that the late act of Congress is a blunder.

Unsatisfactory reports of the accumulation of money in the hands of the hard-working Hancock Committee, in place of recruits in their general rendezvous, are abroad. These reports may be modified by the returns which we respectfully call for, and which the public are entitled to receive.

Desertions from the Enemy.

We are once more threatened with an inundation of deserters from the enemy's lines. Lee's men, it would appear, are forsaking him at all points "in squads," and as usual "the deserters come principally from Georgia, Florida and Alabama;" and "report a scarcity of provisions especially vegetables." The hordes of these Alabama and Georgia men that used to come crowding within our lines in the Southwest in the days of Pope and Rosecrans, we should have thought would have considerably thinned the rebel cohorts belonging to those States. We imagine it would not be difficult to show, from "the most reliable sources," that about half a million of these military vegetarians have deserted at one time or another. They are generally, as in the present instance, in search of something *green*, and no doubt they find it. The strange and the painful part of the business is that they come in these miraculous droves almost invariably when there is an immediate prospect of a great battle. They did so, we remember, before Murfreesboro; they did so before Chickamauga; and although they were fewer in number, the desertions which preceded the battles of Fredericksburgh and the Wilderness formed the subject of a pleasing prologue, before we received the reports of these battles themselves.

It is almost time, we should think, that a commonsense estimate should be formed of the actual gain to the national cause which has resulted from these alleged wholesale desertions. It would, first of all, be desirable to know if any information of real value is gained by them. A close scrutiny of their reports, we venture to affirm, would show that, in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases, every single statement has been the amplification of a preconceived and unconscionable lie—an elaborated falsehood—intended to lead our Generals astray, and to create a groundless belief among the people of the North that the whole of rebeldom was in a state of stark starvation.

It is just possible that the pinched condition of the Richmond commissariat may prompt desertion on a different scale and from different motives from those which we have usually found in operation. But it is wisdom to doubt for the moment the *bona fides* of every report, through whatever channel it comes, that professes to find the rebel army reduced to extremities. These reports may momentarily serve to entertain the public during the pauses in the conflict, but they bring us never a step nearer the end sought for. Lee's army will not be overthrown by desertion. It is vain to suppose that it will even be materially weakened from that cause, until every line of supply for Richmond and Petersburgh, north, east, south, and west, is effectually cut off. Then, and not till then, need we reckon desertion among the elements which enter into the decision of the conflict.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 20.

HUNTER AND WRIGHT IN PURSUIT.

It appears that Gen. Hunter only asked to be relieved of his command in order to avoid a possible embarrassment to the Government, and to facilitate Major-Gen. Wright in his movements in pursuit of the rebel army lately invading Maryland. Further explanations have shown that there was no necessity for this action on the part of Gen. Hunter, who will, therefore, continue in his present position, in which already so much service has been done. The pursuit of the enemy and of the enemy's trains is being carried on by the forces under Gens. Wright and Hunter with great vigor and every promise of large success. They are moving southward on parallel lines, and trains flying from one column are pretty certain to fall into the hands of the other.

THE BRIDGE OVER GUNPOWDER CREEK.

The Washington *Republican* reports that the destruction of the bridge over Gunpowder River was owing to Gen. Wallace's neglect to take the admonition of an officer, who reported that the rebel cavalry under Gilmore was moving in that direction, and requested that a party should be sent out to capture them. What truth there may be in this statement remains to be seen.

REBEL STRAGGLERS IN MARYLAND.

Montgomery County, Md., is said to be literally swarming with rebel stragglers, and our scouting parties pick up numbers of them daily. Four were found yesterday evening hid away in the bushes a short distance beyond Fort Stevens. They were brought in this morning, and committed to the Old Capitol. Their names are David H. Idol, Second North Carolina; P. N. Smith, Third Alabama; P. S. White, Forty-fifth North Carolina, and P. Bailey, Twenty-second Virginia.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

The following dismissals of officers for the week ending July 16, are announced: Capt. D. S. Malvern, Seventh Iowa Cavalry; First Lieut. O. M. Fish, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry; Second Lieut. Allen Ellsworth, Seventh Iowa Cavalry; Second Lieut. F. C. Smith, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, and the following officers of the Second Minnesota Volunteers, to date from July 12, 1864, for having, while their commands were in front of the enemy, applied to be mustered out, after having availed themselves of the furlough granted their regiment as veteran volunteers: Capt. J. C. Danenhower, Capt. Charles F. Meyer, First Lieut. Hiram Lobdell, First Lieut. Wm. W. Wilson, Second Lieut. Charles Rampe, Second Lieut. Edward Wait.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

Major Walter Cutting, A. D. C., has been announced as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Washington.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Brig.-Gen. James Bowen, of New-York, arrived here last evening. To-day he has been in consultation with the Secretary of State relative to his appointment to the Commissionership of Immigration created by a recent act of Congress. It is not positively known whether he will accept the position or not.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers in hospitals, reported to-day: James Allring, Co. C, 122d; Nelson K. Cadmore, Co. E, 1st Heavy Artillery; Andrew Miller, Co. A, 57th; J. C. Churchill, Co. E, 49th; Charles Hillow, Co. K, 109th; Chas. Welley, Co. F, 4th Heavy Artillery; Michael Collins, 17th New-York Battery; Lieut. C. H. Pike, 153d; Capt. John M. Dwight, 122d.

VEGETABLES FOR THE ARMY.

The Sanitary Commission are now loading steamers *J. R. Thompson* and *Elizabeth* at Baltimore with fresh vegetables, &c., for the army. The former vessel will be dispatched to-morrow. The hospitals of Washington are being put in readiness for the reception of wounded soldiers.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, July 20.

SEVEN-THIRTIES TO BE ISSUED.

The Secretary of the Treasury is having prepared, soon to be issued, Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes, running for three years, and convertible at maturity into United States Bonds, interest payable semi-annually. These notes are not to be used as legal-tenders.

FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The supply-ship *Massachusetts* leaves Philadelphia on Saturday, with mails, &c., for the South Atlantic Squadron.

Death of Col. Sackett.

From the Albany Evening Journal, July 20.

Another name is added to the list of hero-martyrs who have fallen in the service of their country. Col. William Sackett, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, (son of Hon. W. A. Sackett,) was mortally wounded in the engagement, under Gen. Sheridan, at Pavillion Station, Va., and died on the 14th ult. As he was left behind, the sad intelligence of his decease has but just been received.

Col. Sackett had seen much service. He entered the army on the 22d of April, 1861, was appointed Major of the Ninth New-York Cavalry in October of the same year, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonelcy in August, 1862, and in March, 1863, became commander of the regiment. He was with Gen. McClellan in the Peninsula campaign, was in all the cavalry actions of the campaign which followed, was with the army in its advance after the battle of Antietam, and in almost constant conflict with the enemy until after the battle of Fredericksburgh. He participated in most of the cavalry engagements under Gen. Hooker's command, was in all the principal cavalry actions during Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1863, and was among the first engaged in the terrible conflict at Gettysburgh, where he performed distinguished service in holding a rebel brigade in check a long time while our forces were getting into position on the crest of the hill. He was active in the cavalry skirmishes which ensued in the latter part of the Summer.

During the present campaign he was with Gen. Sheridan in all his brilliant expeditions up to the time when he fell. He died while leading a charge against the enemies of his country—died, as he wished to die, doing his whole duty. He was brave, he was generous, he was unflinchingly faithful to the cause of the Union. He loved the old flag with a love that was stronger than life, and esteemed it glorious to fall in its defence. He was born in Seneca Falls, and was 25 years of age.

Execution.

Bridgeton, N. J., Wednesday, July 20.

The execution of Ogden and Howard for the murder of Zaddock Dambell, took place at 11:45 A. M. to-day, in the jail yard, in the presence of about a hundred people. Both made confession of their guilt and appeared penitent. Both died without much apparent suffering.

Serenade to Major-Gen. Franklin.—Major-Gen. W. B. Franklin arrived in the city on the noon train of Saturday. On Saturday evening a vast concourse assembled in front of the United States Hotel, where the United States Infantry Band played a few pieces, after which the band marched to the residence of Gen. Franklin on High-street. The streets on the route were lined on both sides with ladies and gentlemen, and the gathering in front of the General's dwelling was immense. Here the band performed a number of pieces, followed by lively cheers by the crowd. The General made his appearance in the door-way and briefly and happily acknowledged the compliment. After a few more pieces by the band and rousing cheers for the General, the throng dispersed. It was a spontaneous and hearty tribute to a brave and gallant officer.—*Portland Advertiser, July 18.*

OUR SECOND GREAT SCREW FLEET.

New Screw Steamships in Course of Construction—Their Immense Strength—American Naval Architecture—List of the Tonnage, Armament and Crew of the New Vessels—New Ideas.

It is not extensively known that there is now in course of construction, for our Government, one of the largest fleets of screw steamers of war, added to any navy at one time. It numbers over twenty immense vessels, some of them equal in tonnage and steam power to the great screw fleets of England and France, while their offensive attributes—that is, the quality and calibre of their guns—have no rival in the world. Their strength and resisting force may be imagined from the fact that their timbers are heavier and better braced than those of any yet built by us, since Henry Eckford completed the *Ohio*.

When the *Niagara*, *Wabash*, *Colorado*, *Roanoke*, *Minnesota* and *Merrimack* were finished, European officers pronounced them the best vessels afloat. During her cruise in the Mediterranean, the *Wabash* was visited by connoisseurs in naval architecture, and the result of their inspection is told in the addition of fresh vessels, as the *Mersey*, to the English, and other navies. The Grand Duke Constantine departed from his usual mode of honoring naval visitors, which is, not to go on board their ships, and spent some pleasant hours on the *Wabash*, doubtless impelled to this course by her splendid appearance. The *Niagara* attracted no small degree of curiosity and admiration when watching at English ports, and subsequently proved, by steaming faster than the crack liner of the Royal navy, the *Agamemnon*, that huge and graceful proportions were not her only attributes. The tribute paid by the London *Times* to our naval constructors and engineers, when the account of the race was published, was more flattering to our national pride than its remarks on the Cherbourg fight were to the ability of British shipbuilders. It did not, however, induce us to add many more Niagaras to our navy list. They would, in times of peace, have proved too expensive, in proportion to their value. Every nation should have a few expedition ships, and we procured the screw fleet of 1855. But they were unfit for general service, and we have not had, until now, occasion to increase their number.

War, however, begets necessities, and we now find ourselves obliged to augment that portion of our national squadron which consists of large and formidable vessels. The new screw fleet, which is now well advanced toward completion, will be an addition to our naval marine, of which we may be justly proud. Most of the ships composing it will be launched from the Government navy-yards, in which expensive, but never imperfect men-of-war are built.

A few days before the adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of War, in reply to a document forwarded from that body, sent a communication giving the number, and an estimate of the crew and armament of such steamers belonging to the Government as will be suitable for employment in carrying the mails. In doing so he furnished the names of our new screw fleet, and with them some interesting particulars. As the public could hardly have known that the vessels alluded to by the Secretary are the finest ships in the service, we append their names in full, together with a brief tabular statement of their guns, &c. They are as follows:

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Officers and Men, about.
Pomponoosuc	3,200	14	600
Neshaming	3,200	10	500
Ammanoosuc	3,200	10	500
Chattanooga	3,200	8	450
Idaho	2,500	8	450
Keywaydin	2,200	20	500
Guerriere	2,200	20	500
Minnetonta	2,200	20	500
Antietam	2,200	20	500
Piscataqua	2,200	20	500
Ontario	2,200	20	500
Java	2,200	20	500
Hassalo	2,200	8	400
Mosholu	2,200	8	400
Neossanguan	2,200	8	400
Contocook	2,200	8	400
Williamette	2,200	8	400
Tagantee	2,200	8	400
Watago	2,200	8	400
Pushmata	2,200	8	400
Wannadossett	2,200	8	400
Manitou	2,200	8	400

Nearly 10,000 men, as nearly as can be estimated at present, will be required to keep all these vessels in commission. Should they be required to carry the mails, there is no reason why they should not be cheerfully detailed for that purpose. Such service would become very popular with officers and men, might add a few thousand more emigrants to our navy, while passengers wishing to cross the Atlantic in a United States ship need not fear privateers. It would not be easy for an American to imagine a pleasanter thing than the first-rate *Guerriere*, for instance, entering Liverpool, the Union Jack and the Star-spangled Banner aloft, and the United States mail below.

BUNTING.

The Monitors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a letter addressed to you by Mr. Ericsson, under date of the 18th inst., and published in your paper of the 19th, in defence of the monitors, he predicts that those now building of the *Kalamazoo* and *Dictator* class will prove efficient sea-going vessels, and remarks in reference to the latter: "The speed of this ship is yet to be ascertained; but with her 5,000 horse-power engines and fine lines, the *Dictator* will unquestionably be fast enough to make her ram and her powerful ordnance effective against intruders on the coast." In a recent visit to the *Dictator* at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, we learned that this vessel, said to be 320 feet in length, will, when completed, with her armament, stores, coal, &c., on board, be not less than twenty feet *under* water, and only from one to two feet out of water. Will Mr. Ericsson favor the public, and particularly the nautical portion of it, with an estimate of her probable speed, under a full head of steam, with a moderate sea running, say from five to eight feet, and also how fast she could reasonably be expected to be pushed in a gale of wind, throwing up the sea to double that height, and where she would probably go to.

These are practical questions, the answers to which will interest the community now just awaking to the startling fact, that during the past three years of a war for our national existence, in which our commerce has been at the mercy of rebel privateers, and our coast thronged with blockade-runners, and the contingency of hostile relations with the great naval Powers of Europe impending, we have expended twenty-two millions of dollars in building a fleet of craft, which can neither go to sea to protect our commerce, nor engage the rebel cruisers, nor cope successfully with properly constructed harbor defences, and which, in the event of a war with a foreign nation would be entirely useless for all seagoing purposes.

Had fifteen or twenty millions of this money been spent long ago in building vessels of the class of the *Kearsarge*, with somewhat more size and speed, we should now have had a fleet of some forty vessels of war which would do honor to the country and to the Navy Department, and would be abundantly able to protect our merchant vessels from the prowling piracy of such vessels as the *Florida*, burning and sinking our ships almost at the mouths of our bays and harbors, and also to cruise off the foreign ports where vessels are now building for the rebels, in the hope of more effectually crippling our commerce on the high seas, which are inaccessible to our monitor fleet.

We make these suggestions in no unfriendly spirit, but with the fullest conviction, which we believe is shared by all our most experienced nautical men, that the monitor system, as carried out by the Navy Department, has proved a failure, and that the sooner the truth is known, and we set about building some serviceable vessels to replace them, the better it will be for the country.

Yours respectfully,

ROBT. L. TAYLOR,
C. H. MARSHALL,

New-York, July 20, 1864.

Onions for a Soldier.

We have received from "E.," at Rochester, $2, to purchase onions for the onionless but gallant cavalry man whose thrilling appeal for the bulbous esculent appeared in our issue of Sunday. We shall pass the money over to Mr. Blunt, with a special request to try and find the patriot for whose benefit it is intended.

Necessity for a More Perfect Militia System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing the obliging spirit of your paper, in regard to setting before the public practical suggestions of correspondents, allow me to suggest the following ideas in reference to militia organizations:

It should be the paramount duty of every State Government to set to work promptly to organize regiments and companies in every town and village in their several States, which should also be required to contribute a part of the funds necessary to carry out this plan, and to erect armories and furnish equipments. Every able-bodied man or youth capable of bearing arms, should consider it his sacred duty to join such organizations.

New-York and Massachusetts are the only States north of Mason and Dixon's Line, that have given proper attention to the militia system, and even there there is still room for improvement.

It is a burning shame to a great State like Pennsylvania, that in every paltry rebel invasion her citizens should become panic-stricken and seek protection from her sister States. Now is the time for Gov. Curtin to make a great and radical change in the militia system of Pennsylvania, and it should be the duty of all Pennsylvanians to be alive to the fact, and not have the disgrace again attached to them of appealing to other States for help, when they really have all the necessary power to protect themselves.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The Evacuation of Annapolis Junction.

Annapolis Junction, Md., Sunday, July 16, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice, in your paper of the 14th inst., great injustice done to a company of men doing duty at this place. I herewith send you a copy of the order under which the company evacuated Annapolis Junction. This order was issued by Maj.-Gen. Ord, without any solicitation or desire from the company or its commander, but on his own motion solely. Indeed, the company had made every preparation for the defence of the place in its power, and had stood behind their defences day and night, although numbering but sixty-five (65) men for duty, when it was reported and believed that the entire rebel army was advancing against the place, and refused to move until they had been ordered.

The following is the order:

Baltimore, July 12, 1864.

Capt. A. Cook:

Take to the woods and come into the Relay House, and report to commanding officer. Bring all you can with you.

E. O. ORD, Major-General.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention.

On the 19th inst. the Maryland Constitutional Convention passed the following ordinance:

Ordered, That this convention, representing the people of Maryland, hereby respectfully request the President of the United States and the Commandants of the Military Departments in which Maryland is included, as an act of justice and propriety to assess upon sympathizers with the rebellion, resident in this State, the total amount of all losses and spoliations sustained by loyal citizens of the United States resident in this State, by reason of the recent rebel raid, to compensate loyal sufferers.

Mr. Dent, of St. Mary's, called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the order, and the call was sustained, resulting as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Goldsborough, President, Abbott, Annan, Andoun, Barron, Carter, Cushing, Daniel, Davis of Washington, Earle, Ecker, Galloway, Hatch, Hopkins, Hopper, King, Larsh, Markey, McComas, Mullikin, Murray, Nyman, Parker, Pusher, Ridgery, Russell, Sands, Schley, Scott, Stirling, Stockbridge, Wickard, Wooden—33.

Nays—Messrs. Belt, Chambers, Dall, Davis of Charles, Dennis, Dent, Ecelen, Henkle, Holliday, Johnson, Jones of Somerset, Lee, Mace, Mitchell, Miller, Morgan, Smith of Dorchester—17.

THANKS TO ISHMAEL DAY.

Mr. Hatch, of Baltimore City, submitted the following, which was adopted without a division:

Ordered, That the thanks of this Convention, representing as it does the people of Maryland, are hereby tendered to the old citizen and patriot of Baltimore County, Ishmael Day, for the heroic and gallant act in shooting down the traitor who dared to pull down the country's flag, which he had raised as an evidence of his loyalty and patriotism, which act of daring heroism meets the approbation of the heart and conscience of every loyal citizen of Maryland.

The Danville Railroad—A Matter of Life or Death.

The following paragraph from the Richmond *Examiner* of July 16, shows that the rebels have not yet restored the Danville Road, which was so thoroughly destroyed by Gen. Wilson:

"We learn from victims that the country people in the vicinity of the *hiatus* on the Danville Railroad are driving a great business by running their old broken-down carryalls and carts for the conveyance of passengers between the points on the road not traveled by the trains. Fifty, seventy-five and one hundred dollars is the charge per head for a distance of less than twenty miles, over a road that is rougher than that which meanders through purgatory."

The "local" column of the *Examiner* furnishes the following facetious item:

"For the first time in our varied experience, we saw, on Tuesday, a barrel of flour hauled up Gouverneur-street in a hearse! The public stared, but the driver drove on. When we came, to recollect that flour was five and six hundred dollars per barrel, and that the struggle for bread was one of life and death, we better appreciated the connection between the hearse and the barrel of flour."

Harvard College Commencement.

Boston, Wednesday, July 21.

At the Harvard College Commencement to-day, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Reuben Atwater Chapman, of Massachusetts; William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine; Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; Edward Laboulaye, of France. The following received the degree of Master of Arts: William Phillips Tildent of Boston; Frederick Law Olmstead, of California; James Alfred Page, of Boston; Heil Train Bigelow, of Cambridge; William Morris Hunt, of Boston; and George Nathaniel Eaton, of Baltimore.

Among the graduates who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, was Robert Todd Lincoln. Edward Everett was selected to deliver a course of lectures on international law, during the ensuing academical year, at the Law School. Mr. Everett made a very earnest and eloquent address in honor of the late Josiah Quincy, resolutions regarding whom were unanimously adopted.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Wednesday, July 19.

The steamer *John L. Stephens* arrived from the Northern Coast last evening, with upward of $250,000 in gold.

The Oregonians are forming military companies to protect the roads to the mines against hostile Indians.

The United States District Court for this city has confiscated one-sixteenth of the ship *W. B. Scranton*, proved to belong to a rebel owner.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for week ending July 2, 1864: E. W. Kittridge, Cincinnati; Mrs. James Eaton, Miss Bessie Eaton, H. B. Stanwood, John J. Low, M. J. Heade, Boston, Mass.; Francis Delafield, M. D., L. de Forest Woodruff, M. D., Robert A. Goodenough, J. N. Gimbrede, George D. Phelps and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, the Misses Tilotson, Mr. and Mrs. Spofford, New-York; Stokes L. Robert, Mrs. Robert, Pennsylvania; R. R. Raymond and family, Brooklyn; Henry C. Wysham, Baltimore; Joshua Lippincott, J. Dundas Lippincott, Philadelphia.

Brig.-Gen. Ransom, formerly Chief of Staff under Gen. Grant, who was wounded for the fourth time in the Red River campaign, left here yesterday to take command of a division in Gen. Sherman's army.

Sale of Newspapers Along the Central Railroad.—Mr. L. N. Shear, formerly proprietor of the Newspaper Express, has purchased of the Central Railroad, for the sum of $5,000, the exclusive right to sell papers at all the depots and stations on the road. It remains to be seen whether this arrangement will interfere with the sale of local papers printed on the line. Mr. Shear's business is the delivery and sale of the New-York daily papers.—*Buffalo Courier.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

July 11, 1864.

The Boston Transcript says, the Odor of BURNETT'S Florimel is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delicate flowers. Inquire for this article, and if one store does not have it go to another; one test is sufficient.

This is the Season of the Year when Children are afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mothers, as you value the lives and health of your children, do not fail to procure it.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Kerosene Glue Pot.
FISH'S PATENT.

Bridgewater, Conn., July 18, 1864.

Kerosene Lamp-Heating Co.,
Wm. D. Russell, President:

Yours of the 15th is at hand and noticed. The Glue Pot sent us answers the purpose *admirably*, and at a cost of about three cents or four cents per day for 10 hours' use, and can cheerfully recommend them to any and all parties wishing to use such an article.

Yours respectfully, GLOVER SANFORD & SONS.

For further particulars call at No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York, one door north of Maiden-lane, or send for a circular.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the Surgeon-General.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents.—Black or brown, instantaneous, reliable, infallible Onguent and Floralia Gloss Hair Tonic. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Cornell—McLaughlin.—At St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Wednesday, July 20, by Rev. J. Sebastian B. Hodges, Rector of Grace Church, Newark, Richard Mortimer Cornell and Margaret Butler, daughter of the late Capt. J. T. McLaughlin, U. S. N.

Mixter—Barton.—At Granby, Mass., on Tuesday, July 19, by Rev. Henry Kelsey, Madison Mixter, of New-York, and Addie S., daughter of James M. Barton, of Granby. No cards.

Spencer—Middlebrook.—At Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Stevens Parker, Rector, on Thursday, July 14, Francis B. Spencer and Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mrs. E. R. Middlebrook, all of Elizabeth, N. J.

DIED.

Bostwick.—On Wednesday, July 20, Minnie Bostwick, aged 9 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her step-father, Dr. L. De V. Wilder, No. 55 West 28th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Geneva, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Geneva papers please copy.

Brown.—At Wolfe-st. Hospital, Alexandria, Va., on Monday, July 11, from effect of wounds received at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-house, on the 11th of May, William C. Brown, Sergeant Co. G, 51st N. Y. V., in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. John Craft, No. 159 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Barker.—On Tuesday, July 19, Ruthy Barker, relict of the late John Barker, in the 69th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her brother-in-law, Robert Rogers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 West 41st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Clement.—At Neenah, Wis., on Thursday, July 14, William J. Clement, of this City, in the 33th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Thursday evening, July 21, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, at 7½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Clark.—While in defence of his country, in Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, July 19, George Clark, 84th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 171 1st-av. Due notice will be given in to-morrow's papers of the time of funeral.

Ferrie.—On Wednesday morning, July 20, at 8 o'clock, Louisa Jane, only daughter of Theodore E. and Jane Maria Ferrie, of congestion of the brain, aged 7 months and 6 days.

Funeral at the house of the parents, at No. 180 Railroad-av., Jersey City, N. J., this (Thursday) morning, July 21, at 10 o'clock.

Howell.—On Wednesday, July 20, Mrs. Lucy P. Howell, relict of the late Caleb Howell.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 4 P. M., on Friday, the 22d inst., from her late residence, No. 329 West 22d-st., without further invitation.

Hawkes.—On Tuesday, July 19, Elizabeth, wife of John W. Hawkes, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 188 West 28th-st., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hillyer.—On Tuesday, July 19, Gussie, infant daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth A. Hillyer, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 486 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

Hopper.—At Milton, Ulster County, on Monday, July 18, John Hopper, of this City, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Third Unitarian Church, in 40th-st., near 6th av., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to be present.

Haviland.—On Tuesday, June 14, at Camp Stoneman, Washington, D. C., of disease of the heart, Abraham A. Haviland, M. D., of 12th Illinois Cavalry, formerly of New-York City.

Haradon.—On Monday, July 18, at the residence of her son, in Harlem, after a long illness, at the age of 60, Mrs. Haradon, formerly of Worcester, Mass., where her remains will be taken for interment.

Mayhew.—In Spencertown, Columbia County, N. Y., on Saturday, July 9, in the 86th year of her age, Joanna, relict of the late Abiah W. Mayhew.

Marsh.—At his residence Clifton, Staten Island, on Monday, July 18, Nathaniel Marsh, in the 49th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be at the Vanderbilt Landing to meet the 3 o'clock boat from New-York.

Milliken.—On Tuesday, July 19, Martha Green, wife of Samuel Milliken, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 136 9th-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Morison.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, July 19, Archibald Morison, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Henry Hopkinson, No. 305 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Miner.—In Moscow, Penn., on Wednesday, July 20, of bronchitis, Robert Nelson, infant son of Maria and Francis S. Miner, aged 7 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, Joseph Oliver, Esq., No. 176 West 24th-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Newman.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 20, Laura P., infant daughter of Allen and Catharine R. Newman, aged 10 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, Tarrytown, this day, (Thursday,) July 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Poinier.—On Tuesday, July 19, at Franklin, N. J., George W. Poinier, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at his residence in Franklin. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Parker.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 20, Samuel S. Parker, Sr.

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

Pierson.—On Wednesday, July 20, after a lingering illness, Harriet, mother of the late Edwin Pierson, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 285 6th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Smith.—Near Fortress Monroe, Louisa M. Smith, late of Mount Kisco, N. Y., aged 20 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, this (Fifth day) afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

Severance.—On Wednesday morning, July 20, William H., infant son of Joseph H. and Eliza A. Severance.

Waldron.—On Wednesday, July 20, Hendrick E. Waldron, of Astoria, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from James-slip.

Van Deursen.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 19, Mr. Abraham S. W. Van Deursen, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends and relatives, also the Veterans of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 105 Division-st.

☞ California papers please copy.

Vanvelsor.—On Wednesday evening, July 20, Lilly, youngest daughter of A. and E. T. Vanvelsor, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 138 Barrow-st., Jersey City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Kentucky, Extra Class 439.—July 20, 1864.

61, 62, 21, 17, 49, 57, 19, 28, 40, 55, 14, 39, 26.

Kentucky, Class 440.—July 20, 1864.

56, 58, 25, 43, 60, 67, 26, 44, 72, 66, 37, 6.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

Extra Class 343.—July 20, 1864.

61, 75, 60, 57, 15, 38, 69, 20, 11, 39, 47, 65, 72.

Class 344.—July 20, 1864.

16, 57, 39, 56, 15, 43, 26, 2, 58, 38, 8, 60.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

OF

$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE,
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
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Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

A GREAT CURIOSITY—SMITH & BLAKE'S mammoth lines of ties, at 25, 35 and 50 cents; 10,000 dozen gents' fine linen collars, at $2 25 a dozen. Large store, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

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AN ORIGINAL BOOK.
NEARLY READY:
MAN AND HIS RELATIONS;
ILLUSTRATING THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY;
THE RELATIONS OF THE FACULTIES AND AFFECTIONS TO THE ORGANS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS, AND TO THE ELEMENTS, OBJECTS, AND PHENOMENA OF THE EXTERNAL WORLD.
BY PROF. S. B. BRITTAN, M. D.

For 15 years the author has been employed in researches which have at length resulted in the production of this extraordinary book, covering the wide range of Vital and Mental Phenomena, as exhibited in Man and the Animal World. It is, however, especially devoted to Man—to the constitution and immortal existence of the Soul; its present Relations to the Body; to the external forms and internal principles of Nature, and to the realm of Universal Intelligence. Although treating on the profoundest of subjects, the work is written in an elegant and attractive style to interest the common mind. At the same time, the student of Vital Chemistry, Physiology and Medicine, the Divine and the Moralist, the Metaphysical Philosopher and the Political Reformer, will find it replete with profound and profitable instruction.

One elegant vol., 8vo, fine tinted paper—extra vellum cloth bev. boards—with steel engraved Portrait. Price $3.
W. A. TOWNSEND, Publisher,
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XLIX. PART XLIX.
OF
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT,
FOR JULY, 1864,
WILL BE READY ON FRIDAY.

The July number of BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT, Part 49, will be ready for delivery on FRIDAY, the 22d inst. Yearly subscription price advanced (first time in fifteen years) to $2 50. Single parts, $1 50.
For sale by all booksellers.
W. A. TOWNSEND, Publisher,
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JUST PUBLISHED:
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FOR AUGUST.
CONTENTS.—NO. XXXII.
American Civilization. Second Paper. By Lieut. Egbert Phelps, U. S. A.
Aphorisms. By Rev. Asa S. Colton.
The English Press. By Nicholas Rowe, London.
Our Martyrs. By Kate Putnam.
Ænone. Chapters X. and XI.
The First Christian Emperor. By Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff.
Causes of the Minnesota Massacre. By January Searle.
Buried Alive. A Dirge. By Martha Walker Cook.
Negro Troops. By H. Everett Russell.
Colors and their Meaning. By Mrs. M. E. G. Gage.
Battle of the Wilderness. By E. A. Warriner.
Tardy Truths. By H. K. Kaluszowski.
An Army: Its Organization and Movements. Third Paper. By Lieut.-Col. C. W. Tolles, A. Q. M.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.
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LORING'S NEW NOVEL IS A VERY REMARKABLE book, and will be immensely popular with American ladies. The title is
MARGARET AND HER BRIDESMAIDS.
Uniform with "Pique." Price $1 75.
Get it of every bookseller or at the railway stations, or send the price by mail to
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THE HUMAN VOICE; MALE AND FEMALE.—Why is one Bass and the other Soprano? Stammering. The true character indicated by the Voice. Climate, as affecting the Races—Temperament, Quality and Constitutional differences between Northerners and Southerners. Men for the time. Our National Resources; Shall we Repudiate? Marriage—Union of Opposites—Short Courtships—Matrimonial Customs. Was it a Ghost? Murderers detected by Dreams. Witches. Sensations when Dying—Is it painful? Coming to One's Self. Prayed to Death. Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Charles Minot, C. H. Kilgore, Seaman Simons—a murderer—Dr. E. K. Kane, the explorer. An Esquimaux; Fisherwomen of Bologne; with Portraits, Characters and Biographies. Also, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy and Psychology, in the August Double No. Phrenological Journal—20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Sent first post, by FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st. You can get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.
Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

OAK ORCHARD SPRING WATER.—THE GREAT REMEDY of Nature for DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA and Affection of the Kidneys and Bladder, also for General Debility. Pamphlets furnished containing Reports from United States Hospitals and other testimonials of the highest medical authority, attesting the rare medicinal virtue of this water. Ample accommodations for invalids in the vicinity of the Springs.
Sold by the bottle or case. GEO. W. GLAZE, General Agent, No. 574 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

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HEROKEE MEDICINES.
All our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement of these Medicines in another part of this paper, and immediately send for the 32-page pamphlet, giving interesting and valuable information to both sexes, male or female. It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage. Address
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FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
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FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF COTTON BROKERS, held July 16, 1864, at No. 130 Pearl-st., present Messrs. Easton, Maltbie, Maine, Green, Ackerman, Adams, Taver, Munn, Laighton, Elliott. Chas. Easton, Esq., was appointed Chairman, H. H. Elliott, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the rate of brokerage to be charged on and after July 18 inst., on all sales of cotton shall be one half dollar per bale or bag, either of American or foreign cotton, to the sellers, and one half dollar per bale or bag to the buyers; and in addition to the above, the seller to be charged, on and after the 15th inst., one-eighth of one per cent. on amount of sales, this being the Government Internal Revenue Tax imposed upon brokers by an act of Congress of June 28, 1864, on all sales made by them, said act having gone into effect on the 1st inst.

Resolved, To charge on and after the 18th inst., for examining cottons and rendering certificates of condition, &c., of same, one dollar per bale.

Resolved, That for cottons examined and shipped other than those sold by the brokers, there shall be charged, on and after the 18th inst., fifty cents per bale.

Signed, CHARLES EASTON, Chairman.
Henry H. Elliott, Jr., Secretary.

Easton & Company,	S. Munn, Son & Co.,
C. C. & H. M. Faber,	Laighton & Underwood,
W. D. Maltbie & Co.,	M. T. Maine & Co.,
Green Brothers,	Price & Munn,
J. T. Adams & Co.,	G. H. Weeden & Co.,
Daniel W. Talcott, by Geo. B. Ackerman,	James F. Wenman, Abm. Allen, Jr. Att'y.

New-York, July 18, 1864.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of the committee will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, July 21, 1864, at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Punctual attendance is requested.

HENRY C. PARKE, President.
Thomas Robinson, M. D., } Secretaries.
D. Lichtenheim, }

AVOID THE DRAFT,
By volunteering in Company C, Lindsey Blues, for 100 days. Apply to R. H. LOVELL, commanding Company C, City Guard Room, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st., second floor.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

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Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

REDEMPTION OF $1,000,000 "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, PAYABLE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES REDEMPTION BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1877, and

Five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, (at the Broadway Bank) on Monday, the first day of August, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Aug. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 8, 1864.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the CAPITAL STOCK of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY will be increased by the issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty ($50) dollars each, making the whole capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.)

The holders of the present stock of the Company are entitled to subscribe, AT PAR, for as many shares of the new stock as they may have of the old stock standing in their names on the books of the Company on the fifteenth (15th) day of July inst.

The books of subscription will be opened at the office of the Company on the 15th day of July inst., and will remain open until the 25th of July inst., both inclusive, and all shares not subscribed for on the 25th will be deemed to be relinquished, and will be at the disposal of the Board of Directors.

The whole amount subscribed for will be payable at the time of subscription.

The rights to subscribe may be assigned.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th of July to the 8th of August, both inclusive.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of several holders of Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, the time for exchanging the old for the new issue of said Bonds is hereby extended to the 1st day of January, 1865, to the extent of the sum of $250,000 of said issue now outstanding.

Any information can be obtained of AMASA STONE, JR., Trustee, Cleveland, Ohio.

By order of the Board.
JOHN BROUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, July 11, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
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Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and U. S. LOAN AGENTS.
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,

BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.

By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for first mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company (Eastern Extension) are hereby notified that this Company is now prepared to issue its bonds in exchange therefor under the agreement made with the bondholders on the 23d of December, 1862, at the office of Messrs. Weston, De Biller & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place. CHARLES L. WOOD, President.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th instant.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1864.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

NOTICE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE advertisement of the North American Life Insurance Company, in the *Evening Post* of this day, July 19, 1864.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.

OPINION.

By an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, approved February 18, 1857, Edward H. Beebe and others were created a corporation, by the name of the Galena and Illinois River Railroad Company, with power to construct and operate a railroad from Galena, in Joe Daviess County, to a point thereafter to be located in township number thirty-five east of range number thirteen, of the third principal meridian. The corporation thus created was also authorized to unite or consolidate its railroad with any other railroad or railroads then constructed, or being constructed, or which might thereafter be constructed within the State of Illinois or any other State, which might cross or intersect the same, or be built along the line thereof, upon such terms as might be mutually agreed upon between said company and any other company; and for that purpose, full power was given to said company to make and execute such contracts with any other company or companies, as would secure the objects of such connections or consolidations.

Under a general law of the State of Illinois, all railroad companies which have their termini fixed by law, whenever their road or roads intersect by continuous lines, are authorized to consolidate with each other, and to consolidate with companies out of the State whenever their lines connect with the lines of such companies out of the State. (Act of Feb. 28, 1854.) The general law referred to prohibits all consolidations under its provisions with companies beyond the limits of the State, until the termini of the company in this State shall first have been fixed by the laws of this State at the boundary line thereof. (Sec. 5.) Under the general laws of the State, and under the special act above-mentioned, the corporation created by said act, has attempted to consolidate its stock and franchises with those of the Chicago and Great Western Railway Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of Indiana, with power to construct and operate a railroad from Logansport, in that State, to the west line of the same. Upon the foregoing statement an opinion is desired. The questions are, first, Is the Galena and Illinois River Railroad Company authorized by its charter to locate and construct a railroad to the east line of this State? Second, is said company, under its charter, authorized to consolidate its stock and franchises with those of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company? and Third, Is the Illinois corporation authorized to consolidate its stock and franchises with those of the Indiana corporation, under the general laws of this State?

Upon the first question, I am of opinion that the language used by the Legislature in designating the southeastern terminus of the road authorized to be located and built, should be construed, if it is susceptible of such a construction, so as to define the particular township and range within which the company is required to locate the terminus mentioned. The general intent of the Legislature was to fix the termini of the road with as much particularity as practicable, and to authorize its construction between these points. It being impracticable to fix the precise termini, the company was authorized to exercise its discretion in that regard within certain limits. In ascertaining these limits, the general intent of the act is to govern so far as it can consistently. There is but one tier of townships, numbered thirty-five in the State, and they are distinguished from each other by the range in which they are situated. A number of these townships are in the different ranges west of the third principal meridian, and others are in the different ranges east of the same. There are no townships numbered thirty-five south of any base line in the State. The township of that number referred in the act is, therefore, one north of the base line. The punctuation of a sentence is not allowed to control its meaning, but it will be read so as to give effect to the intention of the Legislature as gathered from the whole act. Words and even members of a sentence will be transposed for that purpose. The act in question should be construed in accordance with the established rules for the construction of legislative acts; among which is the rule that the powers granted are never to be extended further than is necessary to satisfy the words of the act and such implications as necessarily arise therefrom. It will be seen that the power granted was to locate the terminus mentioned in some part of a section numbered thirty-five east, and not to locate it in *any* township of that number which the company might select. The act makes two calls by which the particular township is to be ascertained: first, the number of the township, and second, the range. The location is required to be made in a township numbered thirty-five east of the principal meridian, and in the town of that number, on range thirteen. By this construction of the act the two calls mentioned in it are fully satisfied, the general intent of the Legislature is carried out, and the powers of the company are limited in accordance with the uniform rule by which acts of incorporation are construed. I have no doubt that such is the true construction of the act, and that it does not authorize the location of a railroad to the eastern boundary line of the State. It has been suggested that the act is susceptible of a construction by which the terminus mentioned might be located at some point in a township numbered thirty-five lying east of range thirteen. While I cannot think such a construction a correct one, it would require the location to be made in the township of that number next east of that range, and would not authorize an extension of a railroad to the State line. A latitudinarian construction allowing the company to select any township numbered thirty-five anywhere east of range thirteen would abrogate the established rules of construction, and lead to a result variant from the intention of the Legislature in fixing the termini of the road as far as practicable.

In regard to the second question whether the Illinois corporation has power under its charter to consolidate its stock and franchises with those of the Indiana corporation, it is manifest, if the Illinois corporation has no right to construct a railroad to the east line of the State, that is has no power whatever to unite or consolidate with the Indiana corporation. But if the Illinois corporation were authorized to extend its railroad to the east line of the State, so as to intersect with the railroad of the Indiana corporation, I should still be of opinion that the former corporation has no power, under its charter, to consolidate its stock and franchises with those of another corporation.

The power granted by the charter is to unite or consolidate the railroad of the corporation with the railroad or railroads of some other corporation; and such railroads may be united or consolidated without any consolidation of the stocks or franchises of the two corporations. A railroad is property, and where owned by a corporation, is not the corporation itself. The railroad property of two corporations may be held by them jointly, their expenditures may be made jointly, and their receipts may be from a joint transaction of business. In this manner a perfect union or consolidation of the property of two companies may be made without any consolidation of the corporations owning the property. The consolidation of corporate rights and franchises necessarily creates a new corporation, with a new capital stock and new rights, powers and franchises. The power to create a new corporation, with new rights and franchises, must be expressly granted by the Legislature, or it must be implied from its being necessary to carry into execution some power expressly granted.

9 Metc., 553; 4 Cush., 63; 21 Verm., 595; 6 Gill., (Md.,) 363; 9 How., 172; 13 Penn., 555; Snelford on Railways, 92 to 100.

As the creation of a new corporation is not essential to a consolidation of the property of two corporations, I am of opinion that the charter of the Illinois corporation contains no authority to consolidate its capital stock and franchises with those of another corporation.

The third question, whether the Illinois corporation has power, under the general law of this State, to consolidate its stock and franchises with those of the Indiana corporation, might be answered in the negative, on the ground of a want of power in the Illinois corporation to extend its railroad to the east line of the State, so as to make a connection with a line of railroad out of the State, as required by law; but if the charter of that corporation were construed so as to confer upon it that power, I should still be of opinion that it was not authorized to make such consolidation. Prior to the passage of the act incorporating the Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad Company, commonly known as Brough's Road, the legislative policy of this State was opposed to the construction of railroads across the State, from the west to the east, without the termini of such roads was expressly fixed by law, and the section of the general law under consideration was inserted to carry out that policy. It will be perceived that the first section of the general law requires the termini of the road to be consolidated shall be fixed by law, and that the fifth section requires, in addition thereto, that the termini of such road at the boundary line of the State shall also be fixed in the same manner. The Legislature may authorize a corporation to fix the termini of its road, but the fixing of the termini under such an authority is the act of the corporation, and not that of the Legislature. The Legislature evidently intended to exclude such corporations as had the right of fixing their own termini from the privilege of consolidation, and to grant that power to such corporations only as had their termini fixed by the Legislature itself. Every railway has its termini fixed either by the Legislature in the act creating the corporation, or by the corporation in pursuance of authority conferred upon it. If the general law is construed so as to confer the right of consolidation upon corporations having their termini fixed in either way, then its provisions in that regard are rendered nugatory, but no construction is allowable producing such a result, and, therefore, railways having their termini fixed, one of these ways must be excluded from the right of consolidation granted to the other. I am of opinion that the Illinois corporation has no authority, under the general law of the State, to consolidate its stock and franchises with those of the Indiana corporation, for the reason that the southeastern terminus of the road of the Illinois corporation is not fixed by its charter at the boundary line of the State, as required by the general law.

C. BECKWITH.
CHICAGO, July 13, 1864.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 21ST, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE STOCK SALES ROOMS, NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
For account of whom it may concern,

Shares.		Each.
100	Reading Railroad Co	$ 50
20	Shoe and Leather Bank	100
20	Columbia Fire Insurance Co	50
20	Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	100
20	Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	50
25	Eagle Fire Insurance Co	40
50	New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co	25
30	Independent Telegraph Co	100
40	Jersey City Fire Insurance Co	50
50	Germania Fire Insurance Co	50
25	Grand and 42d-st. Railroad Co	100
20	North Star Gold and Silver Co	100
10	Ninth National Bank	100

$2,000 6 per cent. Sandy River Coal and Oil Bonds.
$9,000 8 per cent. Louisa County, Iowa, Bonds.
$1,000 6 per cent. United States 5-20 Bonds.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., R. O., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1864.

COUPONS.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST (and only) Mortgage bonds of this company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on and after that day at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank, being in process of liquidation, the Transfer book has been closed.

Depositors are respectfully informed that it is necessary that the remaining deposits should be withdrawn without delay.

By order of the Board.
J. E. BRAINE, Acting Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL.........................120,000 SHARES.
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

PRESIDENT.
THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS.
MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY.
SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT.
HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail, Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

Printed prospectus, showing the great value of the property of the company, are ready for delivery.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new Six per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

$100,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage for five years at 5 per cent. on valuable Broadway and other property, with income of one-third its value. Principals only treated with. Address Box No. 4,076 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—New-York, July 13, 1864.—Interest for the six months ending 30th ult. on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal and draw interest from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.

This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.	R. M. VAIL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURNCAE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000
Assets June 1, 1864	304,589
Losses and Liabilities Unpaid	None

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	George A. Townsend,
Effingham Townsend,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Charles R. Swords,	U. J. Smith,
John Penfold,	Sylvester L. H. Ward,
D. Henry Haight,	Alve. E. Laing,
Joseph Lawrence,	Robert M. Bruce,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	John Scott Boyde,
Silas Bronson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
A. R. Eno,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Henry S. Leverich,
Samuel Willets,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
S. T. Nicoll,	John R. Willis,
George Griswold, Jr.,	Preston H. Hodges,
Noah S. Hunt,	Walter Barnes.
Thomas Smull,	

Insure all kinds of property at the lowest rates.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.
GARRISSON'S, NEW-YORK.

This new house is now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders. The location cannot be excelled in beauty of scenery and healthfulness of air, it being among the Highlands of the Hudson, opposite West Point; it is half a mile from the river and Garrisson's Station, upon the Hudson River Railroad, where all trains stop, and of easy access by the boats which stop at West Point. A steam ferry runs and connects with all trains and boats.

JOHN GARRISSON & SON, Proprietors.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING and shady groves known as "Military Academy" at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, will be opened for summer and transient boarders on the 25th of July, and during the months of August and September. Large and convenient carriage-houses and stables on the ground. For full particulars, inquire of J. W. COLEY, at the academy, and C. W. PERVEIL, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9:15, 12:45, 4:30 and 5:30; from Dey-st. at 10:30 and 4:30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS' POINT, LONG Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hour's sail, per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night.

B. B. NOSTRAND.

CONGRESS HALL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open for the reception of visitors until Nov. 1. Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad boat will leave foot Murray-st. 6:30 and 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.

WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

JUST OPENED—A NEW HOTEL AT BROOKfield, Worcester County, Mass., 6 hours 30 minutes from New-York by rail; 1 hour 30 minutes from Springfield; 2 hours 10 minutes from Boston, and 45 minutes from Worcester. A. MIDEROS & SON, Proprietors.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place. Transient $1 50 and $2 per day.

CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson; the house is well shaded and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

PATENT AUTOMATIC OR SELF-ACTING FAN AND FLY-DISPERSING MACHINES—Newly invented; about size of a solar lamp; insure perfect luxury, without effort, and prevent annoyance by flies. For sale by S. G. WALKER, No. 59 Cedar-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this company, having made all the reservations of surplus required by the second section of an act of the Legislature of New-York, passed at the last session thereof, entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed July 25, 1853, in regard to the investment of their capital and surplus profits, (which reservations amount to the sum of $341,946 21,) have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent.,) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000.
SHARES, 50,000 OF $50 EACH.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1864.

The Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent., and an extra cash Dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable at the usual place, on and after 1st August next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will close on the evening of 20th inst., and reopen on 2d of August.

GEO. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 18th inst.

By order. D. B. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O., CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.

By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. for the past six months, free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst. whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 16th inst.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 25th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—A Quarterly Dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid in gold to the stockholders, at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine st., on the 1st of August next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 Broadway, N. Y., July 14, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.

Transfer Books closed until that date.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until the 2d proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE No 68 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1864.

INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due Aug. 1, will be paid at this office.

Transfer books will close July 20, and reopen Aug. 2.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 67 WALL-ST., July 13, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock be declared out of the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, payable on the 1st day of August next, in scrip bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually and redeemable from time to time as the net earnings of the Company shall hereafter permit, after paying seven per cent. cash dividend per annum on the preferred stock.

Resolved, That scrip as above stated be distributed to the Preferred stockholders, not exceeding two and a half (2½) per cent. on the Preferred stock in full payments of dividends on the Preferred Stock heretofore earned and not distributed.

The Transfer Books close on the 23d of July and reopen on the 1st of August next.

PLATT SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held the 8th day of July, 1864, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared on the common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the transfer office of the company, No. 168 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from July 15 to Aug. 1.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst., to the 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, } NO. 96 BROADWAY,
offer the following houses and lots for sale:

West 23d-st.	$50,000	Lexington-av.	$32,500
Madison-av.	40,000	Lexington-av.	18,000
West 30th-st.	40,000	Lexington-av.	22,000
West 32d-st.	35,000	Lexington-av.	17,000
West 38th-st.	17,500	West 11th-st.	45,000
West 35th-st.	35,000	West 11th-st.	30,000
West 36th-st.	40,000	West 14th-st.	16,000
West 37th-st.	40,000	West 18th-st.	25,000
West 39th-st.	25,000	West 22d-st.	14,500
West 45th-st.	17,500	West 28th-st.	22,500
West 46th-st.	30,000	East 29th-st.	7,750
West 46th-st.	35,000	West 31st-st.	16,000
West 47th-st.	30,000	West 34th-st.	35,000

Also, a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

Wanted to purchase, a piece of Bowery property.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNACE FOR SALE.—The undersigned being desirous of retiring from business, offers for sale the celebrated Wampum Furnace, situated on the Beaver River and Beaver Canal, 41 miles from Pittsburgh and 13 from the mouth of Beaver. It is also on the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad. There are near 300 acres of surface and coal land; also a lease on very fair terms of over 1,500 acres of mineral land. It possesses all modern improvements in the mode of manufacturing. Buildings of extensive and permanent construction for engine-house, blasts, stacks, blowing cylender, stack-house, stock-house, ore yards, coke ovens, &c. There are also there, four double houses and 13 single ones, comfortably furnished for tenants: beside private dwellings and boarding-house, store, stables, sheds, and other outbuildings for sheltering wagons and stock. The coal beds have two veins of coal on the same hill, both of superior quality, and easily mined. One of these veins has been used for making metal without cokeing. There are some three miles of railroad belonging to the Furnace, used for conveying ore and coal, are in good order, with abundance of cars for transporting the same. There are also two excellent veins of limestone on the premises of very superior quality and of easy access. There are wagons, carts, barrows and other wheeled vehicles; also, horses and mules in abundance for the use of the mines. The character of the buildings, quality of the ores, and convenient and practical facilities for turning them to good account, as well as the public facilities of getting to market, are not surpassed by any furnace in the United States.

For terms and particulars, call and examine, or address,

PORTER R. FRIEND & CO.,
Box No. 602 Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, house, lot and stable. An elegant stone front and stone cornice, 4 stories; house built in the best manner; house 32½ feet front by 60 and 70 feet deep; lot 32½ by 150, and passage way 15 additional; stable 32½ by 40. To any person desirous of purchasing a superior establishment, this is a most favorable opportunity. The hall is 17½ feet wide, laid with Italian marble. Any portion of the furniture, which is equal to new and of costly make, can be had with the house. The situation is unsurpassed. A material portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Persons desirous of buying can learn further particulars by application to P. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Mechanics' Bank Building.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop four-story brown-stone house and carriage house, containing every modern improvement, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, near 5th-av. A very desirable residence for those seeking a magnificent establishment. An interview may take place by addressing HARRISON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office. Principals only treated with.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A WELL BUILT HOUSE OF MODerate size, with all the modern improvements, in Orange, N. J.; a good barn on the premises, and a garden in perfect order. For further particulars apply to SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., *New-York Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

10,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS for sale or exchange in Jefferson and Lewis Counties, State of New-York, being part of a large tract of land located on the Black River, and well populated. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

SEVENTH-AVENUE LOTS.—SEVERAL PARcels of lots on the new extension of the avenue, which has been added to the Central Park. They are the only parcels now offered for sale. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x55; all improvements; in best of order, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. Immediate possession if desired. Price, $20,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—THREE furnished houses. Also, for sale—Real estate from $1,500 to $100,000. Address J. FERRIS, near the depot, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A STABLE, BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs., above 42d-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER PROPERty on 6th-av., above 42d-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, near Union-square, in 17th-st., from August 1 to May 1; house full sized; four stories, modern and well furnished; rent $300 per month. Address Box No. 255 Post-office.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, 25x100—West side, near Grand-st., one of the best locations on Broadway. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSES BEtween 14th and 48th sts., between Lexington and 8th avs.; or house in any good location.

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—FROM 2 to 5 ACRES OF LAND, WITH house and stables upon it, within one hour's ride by rail from the City. Any one having such a place to dispose of at a low figure will address "COUNTRY," Box No. 143 *Times* Office, stating terms and full particulars.

WANTED—A HOUSE, THREE OR FOUR-STORY, in good order, well located, above 23d-st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; possession by Sept. 1. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED—ENGLISH-BASEMENT OR high-stoop, unfurnished, between 28th and 42d sts., Lexington and 8th avs. Possession desired by the 1st of August. Address J. S., Box No. 1,156 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

OLD APPLE WHISKY.

A prime article of Old Jersey Apple Whisky for sale. Inquire of

S. M. CHAMBERS, No. 92 West-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1864.

This Company will hold their Eighteenth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1864, at 1 o'clock Noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-street, at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell on FRIDAY, July 22, At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.—A general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, rosewood pianos, carpets, sewing-machines, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c.

HARRY C. COOKE will sell, THIS DAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, Shifting Top Buggies, Rockaways, Fine Road Wagons, Phaetons, Depot Wagons, Six seat Park Wagons, Germantowns, Six Seat Coach, Harness, &c., &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

T. R. MINTURN will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 21, at 11¼ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River, 623 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, balance cargo bark *Ariosto*, from Palermo.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CABINET MANUFACTURER'S STOCK, &c.—M. DOUGHTY will sell on THURSDAY, July 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 229 Hudson-st., the remaining stock of the late T. Boyle, deceased, comprising rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, viz.: Tête-à-têtes, chairs, sofas, tables, rockers, arm chairs, dressing and plain bureaus, extension tables, bedsteads, in oil and polished; mahogany cribs and mattresses. Also, a large lot of unfinished frames, iron safe, desk, store stove, spring cart, horse and harness, &c., &c. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. The whole to be peremptorily sold. By order of

Dr. B. DUGGAN, Executor.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 173 Thompson-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a small assortment, all of which was new on the 1st of May last, consisting of velvet and ingrain carpets, velvet rug, carved rosewood suite, in figured lasting; black walnut marble-top centre table, gilt-frame oval mirror, slab and brackets; patent enameled cottage suite, hair mattress, bolsters and pillows, bedding, linen and table do.; kitchen furniture, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On FRIDAY, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, three superb rosewood parlor suites; superb rosewood double door wardrobe; black walnut and oak buffets and extension-tables; library and secretary bookcases; library tables; rosewood and black walnut chamber suites; hall-stands, lounges, chairs, &c.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Bunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, since 183-. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrholds, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 18TH INSTANT, BETWEEN 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., in passing from No. 11 South-st. to Union-square, through South-st., Broad-st., Front-st., to an 8th-st. stage in Whitehall st.; thence by stage to 8th and Macdougal-sts., and thence to Union-square, through 8th-st., 5th-av. and 16th-st. A BLACK LEATHER WALLET, rather old, containing about $326 in western and eastern bills, greenbacks and government 5 per cent. interest one-year notes, mostly of the latter. Also, two 7-30 Certificates $100 each, dated 19th instant, for $538 53, and sundry other papers of no value except to the owner. A liberal reward will be given by returning it to the owner at No. 11 South-st.; and for the papers, if returned, the finder shall receive the thanks of the owner and no questions asked.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN AT THE Hoboken Bath on Tuesday, July 19, a pocketbook containing an onyx seal ring marked "T. B. G." in old English. The finder will obtain the above reward, and no questions asked, by leaving it with Lockwood & Co., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST—A RED COW, WITH A WHITE SPOT ON her head and one brass nail in her horn. Any one bringing her to C. WARD, Salarsville, N. J., will be well rewarded.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 18, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy, for the year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until the 13th day of August next at 10 o'clock A. M., when the bids will be opened, without regard to any accidental detention of mails or other causes.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes at their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is requested of bidders to avoid erasures and substitution of figures, and to see that the amounts are correctly carried out.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The Bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy-yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandant of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at another navy agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, or the quality, at such time and places above provided, then and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1846.

No bids for more than one yard must be inclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the Navy-yard at" (name the yard,) and addressed "To the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

FORM OF OFFER,

which, from a firm, must be signed by all the members:

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated July 18, 1864. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

(Signature,) A. B.

(Date.)

Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to this offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount be carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Signatures of two guarantors,) C. D.
E. F.

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature) G. H.

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 13, Lanterns; No. 18, Tallow; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 8, Stoves; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Ox Hides for Rope; No. 13, Sheet Iron; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Whale, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 3, Iron Nails, Sheave Rivets, etc.; No. 4, Tin, Zinc, etc.; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6, White Pine, Ash, Black Walnut, etc.; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 8, Stoves and Cooking Cabooses; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 12, Lingumvitæ; No. 13, Lanterns and Lamps; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Neatsfoot Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 7, Cooking Utensils; No. 10, Leather; No. 11, Leather Hose; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 29, Firewood; No. 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; No. 4, Tin and Zinc; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 8, Stoves and Cooking Cabooses; No. 10, Leather; No. 12, Lignumvitæ; No. 13, Lanterns; No. 18, Soap and Tallow; No. 20, Brushes; No. 22, Stationery; No. 23, Hardware; No. 24, Ship Chandlery; No. 25, Copper Wire; No. 27, Dry Goods; No. 31, Gallery Iron; No. 34, Chain Iron; No. 36, Walnut, Mahogany and Ash; No. 34, Ingot Copper.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

250,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head lined.

Samples of sugar in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels*, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

JULY 20, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8-inch mortar shell, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named arsenals viz:

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5,000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, 10,000
At New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, 20,000.
At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5,000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case of the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.

Witness: [Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for eight-inch Mortar-shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the depot until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter Tents, 8-ounce Duck,
Manilla Paper, 36x40.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made; in the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents, at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for,)" and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l. U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, July 30, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.

Folio Post Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¾x8¾ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10¾ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5¾ inches.

Wafers,	Pen-holders,
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2-oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Tape,	Blank-books, per quire.

Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,
Memorandum-books, Demi 8vo.

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. Thos. Swords, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.
H. P. GOODRICH,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

The copartnership heretofore existing between H. D. CRANE and R. W. FORBES, under the firm name of H. D. CRANE & CO., is by mutual consent, from this date, dissolved.

H. D. CRANE,
R. W. FORBES.

H. D. CRANE will alone sign in liquidation.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the United States under the firm name of VYSE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation.

The business of the late firm will be continued by their successors, Messrs. OLIVER CARPENTER & CO., with whom the books and accounts of the retiring house may be found.

VYSE & SONS,
Nos. 374, 376 and 378 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New-York: that the name under which said partnership is to be conducted is OLIVER CARPENTER & COMPANY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is the importing, manufacturing and dealing in straw and other goods; that the general partners interested in said partnership are Oliver Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts; Erastus P. Carpenter, who resides in Foxboro, in the State of Massachusetts, and John R. Waller, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York; that the special partner interested in said partnership is Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and who has contributed as such special partner, to the common stock of said partnership the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in cash; and that said partnership is to commence on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

OLIVER CARPENTER, E. P. CARPENTER, JOHN R. WALLER, General Partners.
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WILSON LOYD, GRAHAM BLANDY and WM. H. LOYD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILSON LOYD,
GRAHAM BLANDY,
WM. H. LOYD.

THE FIRM OF NORTON & ARNOLD, DOING business at No. 780 3d-av., was this day dissolved.

JOHN NORTON,
DE WITT C. ARNOLD.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1864.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER	Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 20.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, July 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	July 23
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 30
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
DAVID WILSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The new steamship COSTA RICA, Capt. A. G. JONES, will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and sail Aug. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 23, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River, third pier above the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 30 North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions: Cabin, $100 and $85; intermediate, $55; steerage, $45. Payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CELEBRATED clipper-ship VICTORY, Capt. THOMAS, positively sails on SATURDAY, July 23. Second cabin, $20, currency, and found. Apply on board, Pier No. 8, North River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, No 40 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.

my5-law3mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—HOMER RAMSDELL, GEORGE W. TOWNSEND and JAMES A. TOWNSEND (composing the firm of HOMER RAMSDELL & CO.,) Plaintiffs, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, defendants.—Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents (cancelled.)—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for twenty-four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on two hundred and fifty-one dollars and three cents ($251 03,) a part thereof from April 30, 1864, and interest on twelve hundred and one dollars and five cents ($1,201 05,) another part thereof from April 22, 1864, and interest on ten hundred and twenty-six dollars and eight cents ($1,026 08,) the residue thereof from May 9, 1864, besides costs.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Dated NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 24, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Orange County, at Goshen, in said county, on the thirteenth day of June, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
ju23-lawtf Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WOOLEN FACTORY IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near a railroad and of easy access to New-York and Boston, where labor, fuel and house-rent is one-half cheaper than elsewhere in the State. It has a good run of custom work, an abundant water-power, and will pay well. Present owner lives at a distance and is unacquainted with the business. Address C. A. HYDE, M. D., Auburn, N. Y.

CITY EXPRESS FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED and doing a fine business; the office is situated in one of the best locations in the City, and commands all first-class trade; average profits over $100 per month. Apply to EDGAR & LAWRENCE, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

$5,000—A PERSON WITH THE ABOVE amount may hear of a good chance in the flour, feed, hay, &c. Rent moderate. Inquire of E. B. SHOTWELL, No. 14 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FRUIT-STORE AND RESTAURANT; established; small capital required; reasons given for selling. Address 1,179 Broadway.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE PURSES.

THE FALL PROGRAMME.

The following purses are offered for the Fall season, to be trotted in September and October:

No. 1—A purse of $500, with an inside stake of $150 each, play or pay, mile heats, three in five. Fillingham to go to wagon if he enters, all others in harness.

No. 2—A purse of $200, with a stake of $100 each, play or pay, in harness three in five, for horses that never trotted better than 2m. 28s.

No. 3—Same as No. 2, but to wagons.

No. 4—A purse of $200, with a stake of $100 each, play or pay, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for horses that never trotted better than 2m. 30s.

No. 5—Same as No. 4, but to wagons.

No. 6—A purse of $150, with a stake of $25 each, play or pay, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for horses that never trotted better than 2m. 35s.

No. 7—A purse of $100, with a stake of $20 each, play or pay, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for horses that never trotted better than 2m. 40s.

No. 8—A purse of $200, with a stake of $50 each, play or pay, two-mile heats, in harness—Fillingham, Butler, Morgan, Lady Emma and Prince excluded.

No. 9—A purse of $200, with a stake of $50 each, play or pay, three-mile heats, in harness—Fillingham, Butler, Morgan, Lady Emma and Prince excluded.

No. 10—A purse of $100, with a stake of $25, play or pay, mile heats, three in five, for horses that never trotted for money.

These purses will close at the Hone House, Broadway, on Friday, July 22, at 9 P. M. No entrances received unless accompanied with the stake and 10 per cent. entrance to the purses. Three to fill—two to start. The limit as to time is to operate only when it has been made in a race. Trials for premiums at fairs do not constitute a bar. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers for Saratoga Springs on SATURDAYS can take the 4 P. M. train, and arrive at Saratoga, without change of cars, at 11 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold-Spring, Cornwall, Milton, New Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie. Fare 50 cents. The new steamer THOMAS COLYER will leave pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie EVERY MORNING at 6 A. M.; Newburgh, 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25, arriving at New-York, 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAVORITE barges HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK, with steamboats such as desired. Also, Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well and other groves, to let. Excursion Office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

H. B. CROSSETT.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA. A large steamer with saloons; also small steamers for pic-nics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY,
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE—A LOCOMOTIVE engine, cylinders 11x16, not in running order, but could soon be completed. Can be seen corner 34th-st. and 10th-av. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

PLANING-MACHINE FOR SALE.—ONE Ball & Williams' double surfacer in good order. Inquire at No. 616 5th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st.

WANTED—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES OF 6 to 10 horse-power, at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

UNBOUNDED LAUGHTER and APPLAUSE greet EVERY PERFORMANCE of the most SUCCESSFUL RAVEL PANTOMIME EVER PRODUCED.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock,

MAZULM;
OR
THE NIGHT OWL.

SECOND WEEK OF ITS REPRESENTATION.

TONY DENIER, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and the charming danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, appear.

MR. J. H. CLIFFORD, ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN, in his favorite Songs and Jig Dances.

EVERY MORNING at 11, and at 1¾, 4½ and 9½ P. M.

MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, L'ORCHESTRION,

imported from the Black Forest, Germany, AT AN EXPENSE OF $12,000, which plays the most DIFFICULT AND ELABORATE POPULAR OVERTURES, and with all the GRANDEUR, COMPASS AND CHARMING EFFECT OF A FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

NASON'S NEW PATENT VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, will be in operation, driving and diffusing through the Lecture Room and Museum 30,000 FEET OF PURE COOL AIR PER MINUTE.

To be seen at all hours.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,

BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!

FOUR SPLENDID SEALS, JUST CAPTURED.

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD

THIRD WEEK of the successful engagement.

ENGLISH OPERA.

Madame COMTE BORCHARD.
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.

SUPERIOR COMPANY AND CHORUS.

Conductor ... Mr. Anthony Reiff

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20,

BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Arline	Mme. Comte Borchard
Thaddeus	Mr. Wm. Castle
Count Arnheim	Mr. S. C. Campbell
Florenstein	Mr. Walter Birch
Devilshoof	Mr. Warren White
Gypsy Queen	Miss Louisa Myers
Buda	Mrs. M. E. Burroughs

Gypsies, Peasants, Retainers, &c., &c.

During first act of the opera,

Pas Seul ... by ... Miss Anna Kruger

MONDAY EVENING, July 25,

Balfe's opera of the

ROSE OF CASTILE,

will be produced for the first time in America.

Manager of Opera ... Mr. B. A. Baker

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway and Broome sts.

Manager ... Geo. Wood

GENUINE SUCCESS.

The Young, Beautiful and Accomplished Actress, MISS HELEN WESTERN, received with unbounded enthusiasm every evening.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 21, 1864, last nights of the Military Drama, in three acts, of the

FRENCH SPY, OR THE FALL OF ALGIERS.

MISS WESTERN in THREE CHARACTERS.

To be followed by the protean farce of a DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.

in which MISS WESTERN sustains SIX CHARACTERS, SONG and DANCE, supported by an efficient company.

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN IN REHEARSAL,
MISS WESTERN as DON CÆSAR.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

Friday, July 22—Benefit of Miss HELEN WESTERN

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.

NOTICE

is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the

THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT,

composed of the

FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS

of the

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

that the

ASSESSMENT ROLLS

will, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the

ACT TO PROVIDE INTERNAL REVENUE, &c.,

BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION AT THIS OFFICE,

FROM 9 A. M. TILL 3 P. M.,

FOR FIFTEEN DAYS

from the date hereof, Sundays excepted. And that, for THE FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING, APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETERMINED

by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any

ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS.

ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING,

and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

S. P. GILBERT,
Assessor Thirty-second District,
State of New-York.

Dated at No. 130 Broadway, this 15th day of July, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, Committee on Roads.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that Five per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid Water Rents.

T. B. TAPPEN,
Water Registrar.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.

Commence at 8 o'clock.

Last night but two of the eminent artiste,

MISS AVONIA JONES.

Second time here, Shakespeare's tragedy of

ROMEO
AND
JULIET.

Romeo	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mercutio	Mr. Charles Fisher
Tybalt	Mr. Norton
Friar Lawrence	Mr. Daly
Peter	Mr. George Holland
Capulet	Mr. Moore
Benvolio	Mr. Browne
Paris	Mr. Williamson
Apothecary	Mr. Pope
Juliet	Miss Avonia Jones
Nurse	Mrs. John Sefton
Lady Capulet	Mrs. P. Warren

The orchestra is under the direction of Mr. Edward Mollenhauer.

FRIDAY—THE LADY OF LYONS.

Pauline ... Miss Avonia Jones

SATURDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

Margaret Gilmore ... Miss Avonia Jones

MONDAY—Benefit and last appearance of Miss Avonia Jones.

An entire change of entertainment is in preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.

Lessee and Manager ... Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.

THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.

SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTE,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

AS LOUISE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA,

in the celebrated Romance in five Tableaux, entitled the

SEA OF ICE.

The marked approval bestowed by full and critical audiences upon this most successful play warrants the announcement of its representation

THIS AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

The principal roles sustained by Messrs. L. R. Shewell, C. Peters, J. F. Hagan, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, E. B. Holmes, etc., etc., Misses Mary Wells, Skerret, etc., etc.

THE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS, etc.,
of the most
BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTION.

The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

FOR THE RECEPTION OF
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. N. G. will escort the returning regiment.

The military will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Seventy-first Regiment New-York National Guard, under the command of Col. Trafford, as an escort.

The Seventy-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Rafferty; they will march out of the west gate of the Park; up Broadway to 8th-st.; through 8th-st. to the Jefferson Market Drill-rooms, where the returning regiment will partake of a banquet. All officers belonging to the Sickles Brigade are respectfully invited to participate.

Aldermen—JOHN HARDY,
JOHN FOX,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
PETER MASTERSON,
JOS. SHANNON.
Councilmen—WM. JOYCE,
ED. M. HAGERTY,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN RYAN,
JOHN G. HAVILAND.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans	$20
United States to New Recruits	10
United States to Veterans	15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,368 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

C. L. MORSE & CO. ARE PREPARED to furnish alien substitutes to gentlemen residing in any district in the city at short notice and at reasonable prices. No money required from parties who are responsible until the exemption certificate for three years is procured. Apply to C. L. MORSE & Co., Nos. 185 6th-av., and 1,301 Broadway, near 35th-st.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 1 Park-place.

THE CROPS.

Effect of the Drought—Hay, Corn and Potatoes.

NEW-YORK.

From the Rochester Express.

The severe drouth prevailing through the country is being very seriously felt. During a period of about five weeks we have had only three good showers, and they not sufficient to moisten the ground to any considerable depth. On Sunday, week, there was a shower, varying in amount in different sections, and in some we hear of none at all. Up to the present time, Tuesday, there has been no rain since, while the sun has poured down its heat most scorchingly upon the parched vegetation. Pastures are everywhere very short, and on sandy land appear as though they had been burned over. Fortunately, the hay crop was mostly grown before the drouth, and the extremely dry weather has enabled farmers to secure it in excellent condition, though the later fields were somewhat injured by the drouth. The wheat harvest is now in progress, and will be mainly secured before Saturday night. So far as we can judge, the crop will be better than expected in the early part of the season, but not probably a full average.

The Spring crops are suffering badly, and many pieces of oats and barley are destroyed past hope of saving. Many fields of oats have headed out about six or eight inches from the ground—and, of course, cannot amount to much. Later sown oats might yet be helped by a good rain now. Corn is, we think, looking fully as well or better than usual at this season. This hot weather is precisely what it needs, and, with a little more moisture, it would be all that could be desired. Where the ground is kept well stirred by the cultivator and hoe, and where good sward was turned under last Spring, we think it has yet suffered but little from drouth. On very dry, sandy soils, of course the case is worse, but with one or two good rains, in a few days, the corn crop would be an excellent one.

Potatoes are suffering more. They need more wet to develop the tubers, and are moreover mainly planted on sandy soil. Unless we have speedy rains the crop will be a very small one.

Tobacco, unless planted out early enough to get root before the drouth, will be almost a failure. In short, everything is suffering for the want; streams and ponds are low, and fears are expressed in some quarters at a distance from permanent springs, that stock will suffer from the scarcity. As one of the effects of the drouth already visible, the price of butter has risen very materially, and will probably rule high during the entire year.

From the Columbia Republican.

The need of rain was perhaps never more felt than at the present time. The earth is literally parching, and vegetation thirsting for drink. Such a prolonged drouth has not been experienced for years. Crops of all kinds are suffering, and in many cases are beyond recovery. Grass is a failure, and even pasturage is drying up. We can give no approximate idea of the extent of damage sustained by the farming portion of our own county. It is, however, very serious. We observe that the agricultural papers are recommending farmers to put in buckwheat where crops have failed, up to the latest moment that it will do to sow. The utmost economy should be used by all. A scarcity is sure to follow such a state of weather as now prevails.

From the Syracuse Journal.

In many localities where the wheat or oat crops have been ruined by the drouth, the farmers are planting corn, which will make the very best fodder for cattle.

Not a drop of rain during the past week. Friday and Saturday were the two hottest days of the season. Yesterday the smoke was so dense that the rays of the sun were intercepted, and the heat mitigated in consequence. To-day it is not quite so smoky, but it is as fiery as ever.

The Syracuse *Courier* says:

"The warm weather and continued drouth have affected the hay-fields and pasture-land in a new direction. They have become so dry and parched that in many places along the line of the Central and other railroads, fields have been set on fire by sparks from passing locomotives, and fences destroyed, aside from the threatened damage to barns and the growing cereals. On the line of the Binghamton, between this city and Janesville, parched fields of hay are on fire in places, and fears are entertained that the fire will communicate to adjoining fields of wheat, oats and the like. The same state of things exists to an alarming extent on the line of the Central, westward of this city, and there is no telling what damage may be done if the drouth continues much longer."

NEW-JERSEY.

From the Sussex Register.

The crops of hay and grain in this section are in good part gathered, and are very fine. The late rains, though insufficient to help the pasture fields or growing potatoes, have revived the oats a little, and been particularly beneficial to Indian corn. We need, however, a good soaking rain to bring forward the Fall crops of buckwheat, corn, grass, &c., and daily look hopefully for so desirable a blessing.

From the Mount Holly Mirror.

The farmers have had the most favorable weather for gathering their crops, and they have been exceedingly busy in their operations. The hay, probably, was never better than it is this season, and the grain is fine, the yield generally being much better than usual.

NEW-ENGLAND.

From the Springfield Republican.

The severe drouth continues, and is telling with fearful effect on the crops in this vicinity. Corn, which will stand hot and dry weather as well as anything, is wilting and curling up without being half grown, and much is already so far gone that no amount of rain hereafter will save it. As for potatoes, they literally will be "small and few in a hill." The early planted ones are already beyond the influence of saving grace, and those planted late will soon be in an equally bad way. What tobacco the farmers managed to get started appears to be growing, but can hardly yield a remunerative crop unless we have rain.

Even the forest trees are beginning to feel the effects of the drouth, and in some places in this city the leaves are drying up and falling, as in Autumn. The hay and early grain crops are nearly secured now, and, while the yield has been on the whole fair, the promise of the Spring has been by no means fulfilled, and from the parched appearance of the ground there is little likelihood of a second crop of hay, while many farmers are obliged to commence feeding out that just cut, on account of the dryness of the pastures. This will make next Winter's supply short, and, with the prospective failure of other crops, it is no wonder the farmers begin to look blue.

OHIO.

The Dayton *Journal* says that the yield of wheat in that valley is better than it has been for three years. Fields which early in the Spring seemed Winter-killed, and looked so thin and scrawny that farmers were tempted to turn their stock upon it, developed in an extraordinary manner, producing from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. Corn looks well, but fruit and potatoes are short.

The Toledo *Blade*, of the 13th, says:

"The most favorable reports reach us in relation to the growing crops. In the immediate vicinity of this city every description of produce will turn out much better than was anticipated a month or six weeks ago, and there is a good prospect of a full average yield of everything but grass. The dry weather nearly ruined the upland meadows, and the low grounds will not yield above half or two-thirds the usual amount of hay.

A subscriber in Williams County writes us: 'Wheat is good in this section, and corn could not be better at this season of the year.'

The farmers experience great difficulty in procuring help to secure their crops; but if the present favorable weather continues, they will not suffer serious loss from the delay in harvesting caused by scarcity of help."

INDIANA.

The Liberty *Herald*, of the 12th, says:

"From all the information we have been able to gather in regard to the wheat just harvested in this county, we conclude that the yield is considerably under an average. One of the most intelligent and extensive farmers of Harrison township estimates the yield there at twelve bushels to the acre—the average of the township heretofore at fourteen bushels. Harrison township produces probably a larger crop of wheat in proportion to the acres sown than any other in the county. If the falling off is proportionately the same in other townships, which is the opinion of many, it will make a large decrease in the aggregate of the county. As to the quality of the grain, we have seen none that was not plump and sound. It is generally so. If, then, there should be a decrease in the quantity, it will be made up, to some extent, in quality."

ILLINOIS.

The Springfield *Register* of the 10th says:

"The wheat crop is now being harvested in this county, and all the reports agree that there was never a better yield. It is tall, well and thoroughly headed, stands straight up from the ground, so as to be cut without waste, and has not been injured by the rust or the bug. Corn looks well—much better than might have been anticipated from the lateness at which most of it was put in. The late rain and subsequent excessively hot weather have brought it out wonderfully, and, unless nipped by untimely frost, this section will doubtless produce a good crop."

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* says that accounts from as far south as Vandalia, show that corn is looking remarkably well along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. On the line of the Chicago and Alton Railroad there are places where the crops are rather short, but on the whole it looks well. We may conclude that the great corn region of Central Illinois promises a large yield of the staple production.

The Bardstown *Central Illinoisan* says:

"We understand that the wheat crop is generally very good. The grass and oat crop is short in many localities in this country. The corn looks well for the season."

IOWA.

The Wapello *Republican* of the 12th says:

"Fall wheat is generally a very fair crop this season, but the chinch bug is injuring the Spring wheat a great deal in some parts of our county, and during a short excursion in the southeast part of this county the early part of last week, we saw some fields very badly damaged from this cause. Corn crops are looking finely and promise an abundant yield."

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 10th (Sunday) says:

"Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a heavy thunder storm commenced, which lasted three or four hours. The rain fell in torrents, and fairly deluged the ground. Fully three inches of water must have fallen.

This is the first rain—real old-time pouring down rain—which we have had for two years, and it was the sweetest concert heard for many a day, to listen to the familiar music of the rushing rain drops, the thunder and the wind. A thunder storm is always full of poetry, and from this one substantial benefits will in addition be reaped, in the good to the crops and to the river, which has already raised two or three inches."

MICHIGAN.

Speaking of wheat along the Central Railroad, the Detroit *Free Press*, of the 11th, says that the crop west of Jackson is believed to be heavier than for several years past. East of Jackson, owing to the hard freezing early in January, where the wheat was unprotected by the snow, the crop is lighter.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

A Letter from Gov. Bramlette.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE WAR—A SQUINT AT A NOMINATION FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Monday, July 4.

J. W. Houz, Urbana, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 20th ultimo, together with the Urbana *Union* of the 7th of January and 8th of June, reached me some days since, having been delayed by the interruption of our mails consequent upon MORGAN's raid.

The national policy advocated by you in the Urbana *Union* sent to me is the same consistently held by me from the beginning of the rebellion to the present time. Not being sufficiently mobile in principle to change with the moving current of radicalism, which now threatens to merge our national life into a war to perpetuate a sectional party ascendancy, I find myself in direct antagonism with, and assailed by radicals and rebels. Having received no new light, I shall adhere to the sentiments and views of policy which impelled me to give myself and my two sons to the service of my country. To suppress rebellion and restore the national authority over the revolted States; to preserve the Union created by our Constitution, with the equality and rights of the people of the States, has been the paramount object which I have kept in view.

All loyal men have held that the war was forced upon us by rebellion, and that our object should be the restoration of national authority, and the preservation of the Union, with the equal rights of all the States and people. No truly loyal man ever conceived the idea of agreeing with the rebels in proclaiming the Union destroyed, and the necessity of having a "*reconstruction*" before we could have a *Union*. Loyal men hold to the faith of an unbroken Union; that the peace of the country is broken by rebellion, and the national authority suspended or interrupted in the revolted districts, but that the Union continues to exist as formed by the Constitution; and the restoration of national authority is all that legitimately awaits our efforts to suppress the rebellion.

But the new war cry has gone forth—"Down with Slavery!" The rebellion is nothing—Slavery everything. To reach it the war must be carried forward to its extermination.

The doctrine that by rebellion States cease to exist as States, and can only have being at the will of the conquerors, is started to subserve this new phase of the war. All who do not subscribe to this rebel dogma, clothed in radical dress, are denounced as disloyal.

I have lived and shall die in an adverse belief. I hold that the power is in Congress (not in the President) to admit States, and that no power is anywhere granted to exclude them; but that once a State, always a State in the Union, is the constitutional and loyal doctrine.

No secession ordinance—no act of Congress—no proclamation of the President, can destroy the constitutional existence of a State once admitted according to the Constitution. Rebellious citizens may be punished even with death, but the life of a State can only be reached by successful treason or usurpation. National authority should be exerted to preserve its own just powers, as well as the "powers reserved to the States respectively or to the people;" and the people and States should exert all their powers to maintain each in its sphere. Unless this be done, disintegration by secession, or centralization by usurpation, will be the result, and the loss of our liberties the consequence.

The great purpose of restoring the national authority and preserving the Union with the equality and rights of all the States, is now laid aside or abandoned by those in power, *for the more engrossing object of freeing the negro*. This madness which substitutes an *incident* for an *object*, and a *contingency* for an *aim* and *end*, is one cause of protracting the war which yet so angrily crimsons our land with the warm heart's blood of our noble sons. "Snoddies"—officeholders and office-hunters—contractors and contract-hunters—fanatics and rebels, are conjointly engaged against the present peace and future glory of our country. Like Jonah, the curse of their presence on board our Ship of State awakens the storm, and keeps alive the wrathful elements of rebellion, which threaten to engulph our hopes in one common grave of ruin. Let the people whose sons are to be victimized to the mad schemes of radicalism, in the modes secured by our Constitution, cast these Jonahs overboard, and the waves will subside, and with the Union and the Constitution we will again glide upon the peaceful and glorious voyage of coming ages. We want a President who will "control events" to just and safe issues; and not one who is "controlled by events."

Believing the powers conferred by the Constitution to be broad and ample for every emergency, we do not desire the Constitution violated under pretence of saving it. We want the Union created by the Constitution, and not a Union by orders or proclamations of a President. We desire a President who will not leave the helm of State to the *guidance of events*, but who will the more firmly direct the rudder as the storm thickens, and bravely battle against the destroying tempest of *rebellion* and *radicalism*.

I am profoundly grateful for the very kind and commendatory article of my old friend and companion in arms; but really regret that my name was ever associated in connection with the second office. Trying, as I have been, to serve my country and people to the best of my abilities, I find the presentation of my name has been the occasion of renewing acts of annoyance and injustice to the people of my State by those in power.

But we are too well grounded in the faith of our fathers to permit acts of maladministration to make us enemies of our Government. Such acts may embitter the people against those who inflict the wrong, and make them the more earnest in their determination at the proper time, and in the proper way, to cast off those who thus abuse their powers. The proud spirit of my people cannot be broken to kiss the hand that smites them, nor can they be driven into rebellion. They know the difference between the Government and a President, and will not, like radicals and rebels, confound the two.

Yours truly, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

The Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 20.

The Christian Commission has been presented with a cooking wagon for use in the Army of the Potomac. It consists of three boilers for cooking tea, coffee and soup. The front part contains cans for holding tea, coffee, extract of beef, farina and bread.

A dispatch from Illinois States that $21,000 has been raised in Morgan County for the Christian Commission, $10,000 of which was given by JACOB STRAUM, a wealthy farmer of that county. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company paid over to the Christian Commission $5,000 to-day, as a donation.

Sinking of the Steamboat Nare.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, July 20.

The steamboat *Nare*, VAN NAME, master, bound from New-York to Santa Martha, sunk in the Gulf Stream on the 15th inst., the wind at the time being northeast, and blowing a gale. The crew left her in two boats, one of which, containing thirteen persons, was picked up by the United States Surveying schooner *Bailey*, 150 miles off shore and 15 from Chincoteague. They were landed here to-day in the steamer's boat, and are now on their way to New-York. The other boat, containing the captain, mate, cook, nine sailors and two coal-passers, has not been heard from since the disaster.

A Schooner on Fire.

HIGHLAND, Wednesday, July 20.

A large fore and aft schooner is on fire off the Highlands, and a French war steamer, bound in, is going to her assistance.

The United States Steamer Circassian.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 20.

The United States steamer *Circassian* arrived here from a cruise in search of the *Florida*.

The Asia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 20.

The steamship *Asia* sailed this forenoon with thirteen passengers for Halifax and sixty-five for Liverpool. She takes out $5,400 in specie.

The Europa Inward Bound.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 20.

The steamship *Europa* sailed at 4 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

FEARFUL DISASTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Falling of the Walls of the Blockley Alms-House Lunatic Asylum—Between Thirty and Forty Inmates in the Ruins.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 20.

A terrible disaster occurred at the Blockley Almshouse this morning, caused by the walls of the Female Lunatic Asylum being undermined by workmen.

It is reported that thirty or forty of the inmates were killed or wounded.

Five bodies have been taken out of the ruins thus far.

The partition wall of the building was undermined by the workmen, who were making preparations for the introduction of new heaters, thus letting down all the floors clear to the roof.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The latest reliable accounts from the Blockley Almshouse say 18 insane women were killed and 20 wounded. There were 229 inmates in the asylum. The accident occurred at 5:45 this morning. The building was supported by two immense arches, which gave way. The sitting-room was filled with children. Sixteen bodies have already been taken out.

Great Fires in the Woods—A City Endangered.

BATH, Me., Wednesday, July 20.

A fire has been raging in the woods on the south side of this city, since Saturday. Hundreds of acres have been burnt over, and for the last two days the city has been seriously threatened. The City Fire Department has been frequently called out, and to-day have worked like Trojans to prevent a general conflagration, the fire having worked its way up to the very edge of the city. They have, it is believed, stayed its progress. A barn with nearly 20 tons of hay, was consumed, and those adjoining were considerably damaaged.

Gold from Virginia City.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, July 19.

GUERNEY & Co., of this city, have just received 65 pounds of gold dust from Virginia City.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE DRAFT.

New-York's Quota 23,140 Men.

The following important circular has been received by Gen. HAYS from Washington:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hays, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, Southern Division, New-York City:

GENERAL: I am directed by the Provost-Marshal-General to inform you that the quota of the Southern Division of the State of New-York, under the call of the President for 500,000 men, of date July 18, 1864, is 35,855.

The quotas of the different Congressional Districts have been calculated under the enrollment recently completed, without regard to any excess or deficiency your division may have on former calls, and are as follows:

First District	2,653	Seventh District	4,239
Second District	4,225	Eighth District	4,34[illegible]
Third District	3,574	Ninth District	3,028
Fourth District	4,671	Tenth District	2,362
Fifth District	3,971		
Sixth District	3,48[illegible]	Total	35,855

This quota you will divide *pro rata* among the different sub-districts, and the quota of each will be reduced by any excess it may now have over all calls heretofore made, or increased by its deficiencies on such calls, as the case may be.

You will embody this quota in your next monthly return of quotas and credit to this office, and will keep strict account with each sub-district.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours, etc.,
T. A. DODGE,
Captain V. R. Corps, in charge of the Enrollment Bureau.

The above estimate is larger than it was anticipated would be required from this City. There are evidently many defects in the last enrollment. Foreigners who crowd our sailor boarding-houses, to the extent of 15,000 or 20,000, beside other aliens distributed through the City, and exempts, have been enrolled and have tended to swell the number of our population liable to draft. It is expected that there will be some modification when the facts are brought before the authorities at Washington; still, as the enrollment was carefully made, and with a view to include every resident of the City, any change that may be made would probably result in a necessity for a new enrollment, though no fault can be found with the existing enrollment except in the fact of its embracing our entire population, and that no discrimination has been used in making up the returns.

The following circular has been received by Gen. HAYS, from Provost-Marshal-General FRY:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 27.—The following instructions and regulations will be observed by all concerned:

Enlistments.

I. Under the President's call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand volunteers, men will be enlisted and mustered in for one, two or three years, as they in each case may elect.

Bounties.

II.—The bounty provided by law is as follows:

For recruits—including representative recruits—(white or colored) for one year, $100; two years, $200; three years, $300.

The first installments of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:

To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year, $33 33.

To a recruit who enlists in the army for two years, $66 66.

To a recruit who enlists in the army for three years, $100.

Premiums.

III.—No premiums whatever for the procurement of recruits will hereafter be paid by the United States. This, however, will not affect the payment of premiums due for the procuration of recruits previous to the date of this order.

IV.—Neither drafted men nor substitutes—furnished either before or after the draft—are entitled to bounty from the United States. The fact as to whether the man is a recruit, entitled to bounty, or a drafted man or substitute, not entitled to it, shall be noted on the enlistment papers and muster-in rolls.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

The following telegrams were also received by Gen. HAYS: WASHINGTON, July 19.

Gen. Hays:

Men furnished under the call of July 11, whether enlisted for one, two or three years, as well as all excess or deficiency of three years' men on calls heretofore made, will count as man for man. The equalization of the amount of military service rendered by the different States and parts of States will be effected hereafter.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.
WASHINGTON, July 20.

Gen. Hays:

Under the call of July 18 substitutes may be accepted for one, two or three years for length of time for which the principal is exempted. See section 4, act approved Feb. 24, 1864.

J. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

The following is the section alluded to:

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any persons enrolled under the provisions of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, or who may be hereafter so enrolled, may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute, who is not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States; and such person so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft during the time said substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

Upon the receipt of the above instructions they were immediately forwarded to Supervisor BLUNT, to the officers in command of the headquarters of the Hancock Committee, and to the Provost-Marshals of the districts over which Gen. HAYS has charge.

The number of applications for substitutes at the Hancock recruiting office, has been largely increased in consequence of the definite instructions received from Washington. The total number now being about 400.

Supervisor BLUNT and his associates of the County Volunteer Committee are making every effort to fill the quota of the City.

THE DRAFT TO FILL UP THE STATE MILITIA.

The arrangements for a draft to fill up the State militia regiments to the number of 75,000 men, pursuant to the order of Gov. SEYMOUR, are in active progress, under the superintendence of Col. PINCKNEY. The whole number of persons enrolled in the State as liable to do military duty is 400,000. The draft will be made by regimental districts. The State law divides the arms-bearing population into two classes, the first class comprising all between the ages of 18 and 30, and the second class all between 30 and 45.

All of the first class are to be exhausted before a draft can take place from the second class. The exemptions include all persons exempted by United States laws; persons honorably discharged from the army and navy of the United States; firemen who are now exempted by law; commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the militia of this State or any other of the United States for seven years, if honorably discharged; non-commissioned officers serving for seven years in this or any other State, except in cases of war, insurrection or invasion, at which time they may be called upon. The draft will be made by the County Clerk of each county, who will draw the names in presence of the County Judge, and, (in cities,) the Mayor.

ARREST OF COL. MAIDHOFF.

Col. MAIDHOFF, of the Eleventh Regiment, has been placed under arrest by order of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, for not ordering his regiment to leave for Washington. The Lieutenant-Colonel has been placed in command of the organization.

A Colonel of another regiment, which declined to march to the National Capital, has been notified to prepare his corps to leave at once.

The Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, Second Regiment Excelsior Brigade, which arrived here a few days since, are to be received by the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 13.—In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade in fatigue uniform, on Thursday, July 21, for the purpose of receiving and escorting the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. V., Lieut. Col. THOMAS RAFFERTY Commanding.

The line will be formed in Broome-street, on the north side, the right resting on Broadway, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The Field and Staff will report to the Colonel dismounted, at the armory, at 2 o'clock.

The companies, non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, will report to the Adjutant, on the parade-ground, at 2 o'clock.

In compliance with orders from General Headquarters, commandants of companies are directed to recruit their companies to the maximum number in as short a time as possible.

By order of Col. BENJ. L. TRAFFORD,
Com'dg 71st Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.
EDWARD KIRKLAND, Sergeant-Major.
JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment.

This regiment was mustered yesterday at the Armory in Raymond-street, to the number of 283 men, and proceeded to Fort Richmond, Staten Island, where they will be mustered into the service. To-day 250 more will be sent to the fort. They are to march for Washington on Saturday next. The following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-SIXTH REG'T, N. G. S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, July 20, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. —.—The officers and all enlisted members of this regiment are hereby ordered to report at the headquarters in Raymond-street, July 21, at 1 o'clock P. M. The regiment is now encamped at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, where rations and quarters are provided for them. The remainder of the command will be furnished with transportation at 4 o'clock to-morrow, at 4 o'clock P. M., (July 21.) All enlisted men who have been uniformed and equipped, not reporting, will be dealt with as deserters.

The regiment will be mustered into service on Saturday next, and immediately leave the fort for Washington. By order of

Col. J. Q. ADAMS,
Commanding Fifty-sixth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.
THOMAS H. LAWLER, Acting Adjutant.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment went into camp near Prospect Hill Reservoir yesterday. It is expected to march within a week. Recruiting offices are opened in different parts of the City, and young men are invited to join for one hundred days' service.

The Ninety-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.

The following order has been issued by Col. JOHN O'MAHONEY:

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

This regiment having been disappointed by some officers failing to report their commands at the hour designated in instructions dated July 20th inst., it is again announced that the muster into United States service will take place on Thursday, July 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Commandants of companies will be held strictly responsible for the appearance of all men whose names appear upon their muster-rolls. They must compel all who have signed their rolls to be present. An armed guard will be furnished from these headquarters for that purpose. None are exempt who have not furnished substitutes.

By command of JOHN O'MAHONEY,
Colonel-Commanding.
R. NORRIS, Adjutant.

The regiment was inspected last evening at 7 o'clock, by Col. O'MAHONEY, when five hundred men were present.

Returning Regiments.

The Third Vermont Regiment, Col. SEAVERNS, numbering seventy men, arrived here yesterday morning, and leave this evening for home.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. SAMUEL H. LEONARD, 280 men, arrived yesterday afternoon, and will probably leave this evening for Boston.

Both are from the front, and have served three years.

The Old Sixth Massachusetts.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. FOLLANSBEE, will arrive at Jersey City to-morrow (Thursday) morning. After partaking of breakfast, the regiment will leave for Washington via Baltimore.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. EAGLE—GRAND GALA DAY AT HOBOKEN.

Yesterday afternoon the famous Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, and the Eagle Club of New-York, played a game at Elysian Fields, Hoboken, which ended in a victory of the champion Atlantics, by the following score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	3	3	0	8	5	7	7	8	4—45
Eagle	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	3	2—12

UMPIRE—Mr. FORSYTH, of the Gotham Club.

MUTUAL VS. EMPIRE.

These celbrated clubs played again yesterday at Hoboken, the result proving as follows, after some most excellent play on both sides:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	4	1	3	2	2	2	0	7	3—24
Empire	1	0	1	4	2	1	1	1	1—12

Umpire—Mr. GRUM, of the Eckford Club.

This afternoon the "muffin" match between the Mutuals will take place at Elysian Fields, Hoboken, when some jolly fun may be expected. The celebrated billiard *artistes*, DUDLEY KAVANAGH and WM. GOLDTHWAITE, will select sides.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE'S VS. NEW-YORK.

Yesterday, the second elevens of these clubs played a match on the St. George's ground, at Hoboken, which resulted in the defeat of the New-Yorkers by the amount of the first innings, which stood 37 to 73 for the St. George's. In the second innings the St. George's scored 102, and the New-Yorkers made 104, for the loss of six wickets, leaving 35 runs to be gotten by the other five men to win, which probably would have been achieved had time permitted, as the St. George's bowling seemed to be completely collared.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner COLLIN, at No. 201 Broome-street, on the body of CHARLES BOLLEN, a native of Holland, 27 years of age, who committed suicide by hanging himself with a piece of clothes line which he attached to some fastenings on the porch, in the rear of the premises above-mentioned. When discovered by the inmates of the house at an early hour yesterday morning, he was suspended by the neck, and life was entirely extinct. No motive is assigned for the commission of the deed. Deceased was a machinist by occupation, and is reputed to have been a sober and industrious man.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, aged about 30 years, was found floating in the water at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River. Deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, was dressed in two white muslin shirts, dark vest, black cloth business coat, woolen pants, shoes and cotton socks. He had evidently been in the water three or four months. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of death by drowning was rendered.

ARREST FOR FORGERY.—JAMES M. DRAKE, aged 21 years, was taken into custody yesterday by Officer KELLY, of the Third Precinct, on the charge of having forged the names of Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, booksellers on Broadway, to an order for three volumes of Shakespeare. The accused gave the forged order to a boy named ROBERT COLES, and directed him to go to a bookstore in Grand-street, get the books, and deliver them to him at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets. Upon the bogus order the books were delivered. When the fraud was discovered DRAKE was taken and committed.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New York.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	260¾	400 Reading R.	131
30,000 do	260½	100 Ill. Cen. R.	123¾
10,000 do	260⅛	100 do b4	123¾
10,000 O. & M. Cer b10	48	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	110
600 Erie Railway	108¾		

[Advertisement.]

THE HUMAN VOICE—MALE AND FEMALE.—Why is one Bass, and the other Soprano? Stammering. The true character indicated by the Voice. Climate, as affecting the Races—Temperament, Quality and Constitutional differences between Northerners and Southerners Men for the Time. Our National Resources—Shall we Repudiate? Marriage—Union of Opposites—Short Courtships—Matrimonial Customs. Was it a Ghost? Murderers detected by Dreams. Witches. Sensations when Crying—Is it painful? Coming to One's Self. Prayed to Death.

Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Charles Minot, C. H. Kilgore, Seaman Simons—a murderer.—Dr. E. K. Kane, the Explorer; An Esquimaux; Fisherwoman of Bologne, with Portraits, Characters and Biographies. Also, Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy and Psychology, in the August Double Number *Phrenological Journal*—20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Sent first post, by FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A FINE THING FOR THE TEETH.

The fragrant SOZODONT has taken a very prominent place among the most approved dentifrices of the day. It is a very popular article for the toilet, highly recommended by all who have used it as a beautifier and preserver of the teeth, refreshing the mouth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—The ladies are delighted with it, and gentlemen pronounce it superior to any blacking in existence, hence its extraordinary sale. Give it a trial. It is sold, wholesale, at the agency, No. 75 William-st., and by the principal shoe-dealers throughout the City.

Passengers Sailed.

July 20—*In steamship Kedar, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Truefield and child, Miss Normandy, New-York; J. White, England; Hon. E. Jay Morris, United States Minister to Constantinople, Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas, three children and servant, Havre; F. F. Morris, Havana; Miss Cole, Mrs. Ellis, J. S. Oakford, New-York; Jno. Holliday, Jno. Agan, Jno. R. Lewis, Jas. Thompson, James Robinson, C. Osbred, New-York; and others in steerage—$13,419 in specie.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana—Dieji Mendez Casaruga, S. Salvado Morijue, A. Chassauge, J. Ashby, T. Galagi, Wm. Richards, Juan Caldenon, W. T. Page, Matthew Galt, Jno. Vandewater, Rafael Mupis, Phenix Pryor, Mr. Sieg, Jose B. Sanches, Wm. Jackson.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 20—*In steamship Westminster, from Liverpool*—Charles Hopkins, wife and 5 children, Thomas Parker, wife and daughter, J. Paul and family, and 442 in the steerage.

In Brig J. H. A. Pitt, from Bermuda—Mr. Pitt, Master Pitt, Miss Pitt, Mr. Grantham, Mr. Jones, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Young, Sr., Mr. Young, Jr., Mr. Myers, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 46 | Sun sets....... 7 26 | Moon rises.. 8 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 11 | Gov. Island..10 00 | Hell Gate....11 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Kedar, (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Roanoke, Drew, Havana, Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ships King Philip, Bickford, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Resolute, (Br.,) McGilvery, Shanghai, Morewood & Co.

Barks Stella, (Br.,) Trefry, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son; Lormont, (Fr.,) Hemault, Havre, Baetjer & De Vertu; Delft, (Hol.,) Gulkerken, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Irma, (Br.,) Coutts, Lingan, C. B., C. B. Swain.

Brigs Lucie, (Oldg.,) Ottman, Bordeaux, Sloman & Edye; Clara D. Robbins, (Br.,) Hewett, Havana, Truzilo & Vining; Startled Fawn, (Br.,) Shaw, Aux Cayes, Kunhardt & Co.; Alice Maud, (Br.,) Price, Gonaives, Brett, Son & Co.; Maria Johanna, (Hol.,) Driest, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Thomas H. Brice, Gladding, Pocomoke, J. Dillon; Phebe Elizabeth, Barlow, Middletown, Conn., H. S Rackett & Son; Nancy, (Dan.,) Spiessen, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Priscilla, Crowther, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Laurel, Packer, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. F. Falkland, Liscum, Beaufort, A. Abbott.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Tahoma, D. B. Harmony commanding, Washington, D. C., 3ds.

French corvette Phlegiton, Maudet, Alexandria 48 hours. 20th inst., 10 A. M., saw a schr. on fire; ran to her, but they wanted no assistance, a small tug having taken off the crew. She was hay laden and bound S.; would be totally lost.

U. S. steam transport Frances, Bristo, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Haze, Bolge, Newbern, N. C., 46 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Westminster, (Br.,) Glover, Liverpool 5th, and Queenstown 7th inst., with mdse. and to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Baltic, Maury, Washington, D. C., 40 hours, with 700 sick and wounded to the Medical Director.

Steamship Atlantic, Eldridge, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with 519 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director.

U. S. steam transport United States, Share, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Fung Suey, (Br.,) Gray, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., to P. S. Forbes. Is bound to China; put into this port for coal and to repair machinery. 19th inst., lat. 39 35, lon. 69 35, spoke bark Charles Brewster, of Rockland, from Bangor for Matanzas.

Steamer Emily B. Souder, Winchester, Philadelphia 24 hours, to Arthur Leary.

Steamer Eliza Hancock, Post, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., to master.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Rector, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Parthian, (Dan.,) Nelson, Tome, Chili, May 1, with wool, copper ore, etc., to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Bark Grace, (of Baltimore,) Kervin, Algoa Bay 65 ds., with wood to Amy & Heve.

Bark Princess Alexandra, Douti, St. Croix 18 ds., with hides, etc., and 12 passengers to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Bark John Curtiss, Sylvester, Nuevitas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. V. King & Co.

Bark Ariadne, of Pictou, Fraser, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Eleanora, (of Barbados,) Plummer, Rio Janeiro May 25, via Barbados June 27, with coffee and rosewood to master. Have had light winds and calms most of the passage; saw a great deal of wreck stuff; picked up a keg of butter marked B.

Brig John Hathaway, Townsend, Cardenas July 5, with molasses to J. L. Hathaway. Had light E. and N. E. winds, with thick weather, most of the passage. July 13, lat. 36 03, lon. 74 56, passed a wrecked vessel, apparently had been but a short time in that condition.

Brig Ocean Traveler, Freethey, Nuevitas 17 ds., with cedar, mahogany, etc., to Thompson & Hunter. No date, lat. 34 20, lon. 75, spoke U. S. steamer Keystone State, cruising.

Brig C. F. O'Brien, (Br.,) Wiley, Gibara, Cuba, 19 ds., with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Max & Emil, (Meckl.,) Roega, Malaga 71 ds., with fruit and lead to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Bogota, of Kingston, Jam., Iglesias, Old Harbor, Jam., 27 ds., with wood and ivory nuts to Handy & Hoadley.

Brig Persia, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lassen, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig S. Small, Curry, Perth Amboy, for Thomaston.

Brig J. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Webb, Bermuda 5 ds., with oil cotton, &c., to Middleton & Co.

Sch. Antelope, of Deer Isle, McMurch, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Hargous & Co.

Schr. Leroy, of Baltimore, Johnson, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Joseph Turner, Hodgdon, Glace Bay 24 ds., with coal to E. F. Bradshaw.

Schr. Gaillard, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Risley, Portland, for Washington.

Schr. Maria, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Crowell, Naguabo, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. A. E. Willard, Hoadley, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. G. Myers, ———, Providence.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Gerard, Brookhaven.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence.

Schr. Gazelle, Mayo, Provincetown.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Ford, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. E. W. Kindall, Jr., Crockett, Boston.

Schr. J. E. Willetts, Bayles, Brookhaven.

Schr. Copy, Wheeler, Port Jefferson.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Howes, Portland.

Schr. New-Haven, Glover, Oaient.

Schr. Lizzie, Glover, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Artist, Morristaff, Somerset.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. Van Buren, Gilmore, Norwich.

Schr. Otis, Card, Newburyport.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gertrude, Dill, New-Haven.

Schr. Alabama, Gardner, Norwich.

Schr. Montrose, Carter, Norwich.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Sailed.

July 19—Steamers Empire, Merrimack, El Cid. Ships Chimborazo, Ellen Austin, Marlborough, Wm. Wirt, Robert C. Winthrop, Cultivator. Bark Anna. Brigs Volant, Scio. Schooners Geo. H. Eness, Fanny, Danville, and M. B. Bramnall.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Clara, lately ashore on Montoruklin Beach, was hove off 16th inst., and proceeded to Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, July 19—The brig Boston, hence for Boston this morning, is ashore on Horse-shoe Shoals. The Margaret Bay is leaking badly, and the rudder is gone.

Spoken, &c.

Alice—Br. brig, bound S., July 10, lat. 31 17, lon. 78 13.

Marine—brig, from Boston for St. Jago, 13 ds. out, July 7, lat. 27 04, lon. 66 18.

Osprey—schr., 2 ds. hence for Porto Rico, July 16, lat. 36 45, lon. 71 45.

Oliver Frances—brig, from Bath for Nassau, 17 ds. out, July 7, lat. 27 04, lon. 66 18.

Prince Alfred—bark, from Cardiff for New-York, July 5, lat. 45, lon. 45.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 20—Arr. schrs. Bay State, Hallett, New-York; Virginia, Bearse, do.; S. L. Stevens, do.; Ellen Perkins, do.; Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, do.

Also arr. bark Emily, (Br.,) Douglas, St. Marcs.

Below—Ship Metropolis, Kenny, Ardrossan; bark Emily, (Br.,) Douglas, Port-au-Prince; brig Open Sea, Rogers, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 18—Arr. schr. B. F. Brainerd, from Portland, Conn., for Boston. Sld. schr. Maryland.

July 19—Arr. schrs. E. G. Knight, from Philadelphia for Salem; Oriana, from Bangor for New-York. Sld. U. S. steamer Marblehead; brig Open Sea; schrs. Hannibal, Leak, Louisa A. Johnson, Caroline Grant, Mayflower, Jeddie, Juniatta, Patton, Onward, Sea Bird, Lady of the Ocean, Jane & Eliza, J. S. Lane, Royal Tar, (Br.,) Arno, Gertrude Horton, Ottoman, Rambler, (Br.,) Eliza Neal, Minnie Cobb, E. G. Knight.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20—Arr. bark Mary Bentley, Clark, Remedios; brigs Ada, (Br.,) Gould, Cienfuegos; Abby Watson, Dart, Matanzas; steam transports St. Mary's and Clinton, Alexandria.

Foreign Ports.

Sld. from St. John, N. B., July 19, ship Roswell Sprague, Whitmore, Penarth Roads.

At Rio Janeiro, May 26, ships Eastern Star, Nealy, from Cardiff for Chinchas, dischg.; Turenta, Ryder, from Liverpool for do. do.; Bunker Hill, Davis, do. do.; Caledonia, Horton, from Cardiff, do.; Edward Wyman, Neill, from Shields, do., arr. 24th; bark New Light, Brown, from Baltimore, dischg.; brig Olivia, Wednam, from Philadelphia, do.

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS
STRENGTHENING BITTERS
DISTRIBUTE HEALTH AS HEALTH & EFFORT gather WEALTH.

THEY INVIGORATE, STRENGTHEN, and create a healthy appetite. They will alleviate the pangs of Dyspepsia, and overcome the effect of Dissipation; and, for general Feebleness and Languor, they are considered to be the most reliable remedy of the present age.

In Families they are almost an indispensable article. They may be taken by the old and young—Male and Female, without regard to diet or time of day.

TO LADIES

We particularly recommend them, and especially for those suffering from DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, WEAKNESS and PROSTRATION.

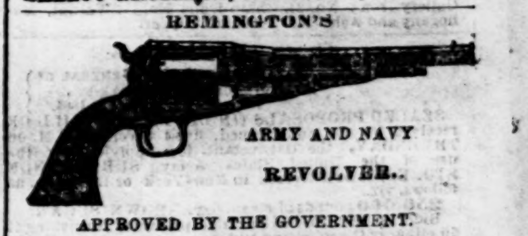
This tonic is no humbug, but is in fact the best in the world.

Central Depot, American Express Building, No. 55 Hudson-st., N. Y.

BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS. Warranted to FIT, and to be CHEAPER for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city. Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.



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APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

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BOOTS & SHOES.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF GOOD BOOTS SHOES, &c. &c.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS & CHILDREN
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BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUMS
No. 575 BROADWAY & No. 150 FULTON ST

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IODINE WATER
ACTS UPON THE HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM, and has great control over SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Testimonials may be seen at our office.

Consultations free. Invalids desiring advice are invited to communicate freely with us, either personally or by letter.

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In use by the United States Custom-house, New-York, and by the United States Government in the army and navy. Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter, druggist and bank scales, of every description. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, with references, to HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.